REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,172.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1872. Annual Subscription in Advance......Rupees Forty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year „	„ 24
Three Months „	„ 14
One Month „	„ 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	„ 2 8
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2¼ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship BURMAH, 1,025 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Sharp, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 13th February 1872, at 4 P.M.

	Feb. 1872.		Feb. 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	13	Leave Colombo	22
„ Rutnagherry	14	„ Galle	23
„ Vingorla	14	„ Negapatam	26
„ Carwar	15	„ Madras	29
„ Mangalore	16		March.
„ Cannanore	17	„ Coconada	2
„ Tellicherry	17	„ Vizagapatam	3
„ Calicut	18	„ Bimlipatam	3
„ Beypore	18	„ Gopaulpore	4
„ Cochin	19	„ False Point	5
„ Allepey	20	Arrive CALCUTTA	6
„ Tuticorin	21		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Avern, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 16th February 1872, at noon.

	Feb. 1872.		March 1872
Leave BOMBAY	16	Leave BUSSORAH	6
„ Kurrachee	20	Arrive Fao	6
Arrive Guadur	21	„ Bushire	8
„ Muscat	23	„ Linga	13
„ Bunder Abbas	25	„ Bunder Abbas	15
„ Linga	27	„ Muscat	17
„ Bushire	29	„ Guadur	19
	March.		
„ Fao	2	Leave Kurrachee	22
Arrive BUSSORAH	3	Arrive BOMBAY	25

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY from January 26th, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 9th February, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(Via Suez Canal.)
To be despatched next Month.

THE fine new s.s. RED GAUNTLET, Captain Mann, 1,429 Tons, Classed 100 A 1, 900 Horse Power effective, will be despatched as above. This Vessel is fitted with superior accommodation for Passengers, embracing the most recent appliances likely to conduce to their comfort.

Plans of the accommodation may be seen, and further particulars learned, on application to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th January 1872.

LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES.

THE fine Clyde-built Full-powered Steamer ATALANTA, 2,300 Tons Register, 400 H.P., G. Mathews Commander, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL, via the SUEZ CANAL, about the 10th of February. The Passenger accommodation is being placed amidships, the Cabins are well ventilated, and free from the motion of the Engines. Will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FIRST CLASS FARE to LIVERPOOL £45 { Exclusive of Wines, &c.

Children under 10—Half Fare; under 3—Free.

Plans of the accommodation can be seen in our Office.

For passages only apply to

JOHNSON & Co., Ship-brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

"WILSON" LINE.
LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.
(To follow the Orlando.)
The Fine New Steamer
VIRAGO,
1,800 Tons, 250 H.P. (Nom.), will be despatched on the 20th MARCH,

HAS excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board:—

	First Class.	Second Class.
TO SUEZ	Rs. 300	Rs. 200
TO LIVERPOOL	„ 500	„ 300

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines.)	3rd Class. (Without Food.)
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay:—
INDIA, on FRIDAY, 1st March 1872.
ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1st April 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

NOTICE.—The British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, is prepared to BOOK CARGO at a through rate for Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai. The Cargo will be transhipped at Point de Galle to the Steamers of the Messageries Maritime Company.

For full particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

TIME-PIECES.

"OEIL-DE-BŒUF,"
HANGING EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS.
PATENT LEVER.
EIGHT DAY.

"SKELETON,"
WITH GLASS DOME AND STAND.
EIGHT DAY.

"MARINE,"
VERY SERVICEABLE.

CLOCKS and TIME-PIECES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TO BE HAD AT FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s, Elphinstone Circle.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 5th February, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. CHINA, (2,010 tons and 400 H.P.) Captain C. J. Perkins, will LEAVE, for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 13th February, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ELLORA (1,727 tons and 300 H.P.), Captain W. B. Hall, will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 10th February.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

FOR LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.
(To leave about 10th proximo.)

THE new Steam-ship PENGUIN, 1,571 Registered Tons, 290 Horse Power, 1,290 Effective. This Fine Steamer, expressly built for the East India and China Trade, has extensive Passenger accommodation of a very superior description.

Rates of Passage are—

1st Class to Suez	£ 30
„ Liverpool	„ £ 50
2nd Class „	£ 30

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

A Stewardess is carried, and the services of an experienced Surgeon will be available.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd January 1872.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST CLASS TEAK SQUARES AND SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 3rd February at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Frere Bunder, in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers—

240 Superior first-class Teak Squares.
73 Tons ditto ditto Scantlings.

SALE of FRESH OILMANSTORES from the well-known and celebrated Purveyors, Crosse and Blackwell, just landed ex Ardgowan.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 7th February, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to sale by Public Auction, at their Rooms, an Invoice of 67 packages fresh Oilmanstores, consisting of assorted pickles, mushroom and walnut catsup, Harvey sauce, raspberry, vinegar, essence of anchovies, assorted syrup, essence of coffee, salad oil, white wine and malt vinegar, Durham mustard, tapioca, pearl barley, assorted tart fruits, 3 lb. jars and 1 lb. tins assorted jam and jelly, Oxford and Bologna sausages, herrings, assorted soups, Lancashire mushroom, herrings, a la sardine, Melton oysters, potted meats, Irish and Wiltshire bacon, chedder and Berkley cheese, Worcestershire sauce, &c., &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 3rd February 1872.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c., &c.

By order of Buchoobai, Widow and Sole Administratrix of her late husband Jehangeerjee's Estate—

One Gold Open face Watch with Chain.
One Gold Ring.
One Jubbulpore Tent of double poles.

At 1 P.M.

One English-built Buggy with C. Springs.
One ditto Brougham.
One pair of Grey Arab Horses, goes in double and single harness.
One Bay Australian Horse, 14-2 hands high, a Riding Horse.
One powerful ditto ditto Mare, broken to harness and saddle.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable English Walnutwood and richly open Carved Blackwood Household Furniture, handsome Plated 6, 8, 10 and 12 Light Chandeliers by Nash, valuable Clocks, first-rate Musical Boxes, large Iron Safes, rich Ornaments, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Receiver and Manager of the Estate of the late Runchordass Megjee, the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., &c.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF LAND AT BANDORA.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 3rd inst., at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Buchoobai, widow and sole Administratrix of her late husband Jeehangeerjee Shapoorjee's Estate, the following land, viz.:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Bandora, containing by admeasurement 1,023 4-9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by a water drain, on the west by the Bandora Motmauvlee Road, on the south by the vacant ground of Allias Patell, and on the north by the vacant ground of Allias Ped Dias.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a handsome English-built Buggy, Choice Plants, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of G. Norman, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 3 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Plated rich Crockery and Glassware, a handsome Riding Horse, Plants, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st, and THURSDAY, the 22nd inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., the property of the Hon'ble H. P. St. G. Tucker.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 5 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One comfortable roomy Brougham, with shafts and pole, for a single or a pair of Horses.
One handsome English-built light Mail Phaeton with a fast-trotting handsome Australian Mare.
One Grey Arab, about 8 years old, nearly 15 hands high, a good harness Horse.
One Bay Arab Colt, 4 years old, about 14-1½, very high-caste.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 3rd February 1872.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
(CHEMISTS TO THE COURT,
8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.)
FRENCH MEDICINES.

WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S DISEASES.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
SYRUP OF IODIZED HORSE RADISH.

Patronized for more than Twenty Years by the Paris Physicians. Cures lymphatism, rachitism, scrofula, congestion of the glands of the neck, paleness and flabbiness of the flesh, loss of appetite, weakness of constitution, the various eruptions on the face, boils, pimples, and itchings.—It is the best remedy against the first stage of consumption, and it is the most powerful depurative known.

Dr. LERAS'
SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

Clear as spring water and tasteless; has the advantage over all ferruginous preparations of containing Iron and Phosphorus, which are the elements of blood. It cures chlorosis, pains in the stomach, difficult digestions, dismenorrhea, anæmia, general debility and poorness of the blood, and agrees especially with the most delicate stomachs.

LUNG DISEASES.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

It is the best and the most rational of all remedies against consumption. Under its influence the cough abates, the night sweats cease, and the patient rapidly recovers health. It gives the same results in cases of coughs, catarrhs, hooping-coughs, and influenza. In comparing this Syrup with the other sold under the same name, it will be easy to recognise the superiority of this preparation.

Therefore, to avoid any substitution, please to require on the bottle the signature: *Grimault and Co.*

NERVOUS HEAD-ACHE AND NEURALGIA.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
GUARANA.

A single powder of this natural vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the most violent sick headache. It is the most valuable remedy against diarrhœa.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
MATICO,
CAPSULES AND LIQUID.

Where all other medicines have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure. They insure rapid and extraordinary cure of severe, recent, and chronic cases of private disease. They are found greatly superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and to copaiba and cubeb. Require the signature: *Grimault & Co.*

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
DIGESTIVE POWDERS, PILLS, AND ELIXIR OF PEPSINE,

Of certain effect against nausea, pituite, heart-burn, gastritis gastralgia, children's diarrhœa, inflammation of the mucous coats of the stomach and bowels, vomiting during pregnancy, jaundice, etc.

ASTHMA.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
INDIAN CIGARETTES OF CANNABIS INDICA.

Recent experiments in France, England, and Germany, have proved that these cigarettes are a sovereign remedy for the above distressing affections, especially when Belladona, Stramonium, and Opium have failed to give relief.

Agents:

NOSKY & Co	Calcutta.
TREACHER & Co	Bombay. Poona
BARRIE & Co	Madras.

AND AT ALL THE RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS

Can obtain, ready for immediate use, at the

ESTABLISHMENT OF ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

DECK SUITS		Rs. 17 0
OVERLAND SUITS		27 0
WARM SUIT		35 0
OVERCOATS AND INVERNESS CAPES		30 0 to 40 0
SLEEPING SUITS		6 8 to 17 8
DRESSING GOWNS		10 0 to 23 0
PYJAMAS	half doz.	16 8 to 18 8
OXFORD SHIRTS	half doz.	37 0
WHITE Do.	„	22 8 to 28 0
PRINTED CAMBRIC	„	22 8 to 28 0
BEST FLANNEL	„	49 0
SILK AND WOOL SHRUNK	„	52 0
UNDER VESTS, WARM	„	19 0 to 30 0
MERINO PANTS	„	30 0
COTTON SOCKS, WARM	per doz.	9 8 to 16 8
BEST MERINO	„	15 8 to 19 0
BATHING DRAWERS	per pair	2 0
KNITTED CARDIGAN JACKET	each	9 8
WARM GLOVES	per pair	2 4
„ MITTS	„	1 8
„ MUFFLERS	„	2 0
SCARFS and TIES	each	1 12 to 3 4
CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS	per doz.	5 0 to 18 0
TRAVELLING CAPS and HATS, &c.		3 8 to 5 0
RAILWAY PORTMANTEAUS OVERLAND TRUNKS		23 0 to 28 0
LADIES' BEST TRUNKS		43 0 to 45 0
SOLID LEATHER RIVETED		52 0 to 68 0
SOILED LINEN BAGS		4 12 to 5 12
CASH and COURIER BAGS		6 12 to 9 0
OVERLAND CHAIRS (BEST BIRCH)		9 8 to 13 8
TRAVELLING PILLOWS		1 12 to 2 0
SHEETS—BEST TWILLED (WASHED)	per pair	9 8 to 13 8
PILLOW CASES		1 8
RUGS, BEST WHITNEY	each	12 8 to 16 8
SCARLET BLANKETS	„	11 0
RUG STRAPS	„	2 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
22, Apollo Street, Bombay.

"WILSON LINE."
LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL

THE s.s. ORLANDO, 1,437 Tons, will be despatched again on the 25th FEBRUARY. This favourite Steamer is now well known for speed and comfort, and offers a favourable opportunity to intending Passengers. Her accommodation is superior and well ventilated, and the passage will, under ordinary circumstances, not exceed 30 days. A liberal table is kept. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

First Class Rs. 500 | Second Class Rs. 300

For Passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

Bombay, 2nd February 1872.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after the 1st FEBRUARY next, the INTEREST on CURRENT DEPOSITS will be CALCULATED on the DAILY BALANCES, instead of on the Monthly Minimum Balances, as hitherto.

For further particulars apply at the Bank.

14, Rampart Row W., 29th January 1872.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after the 1st PROXIMO, the QUARTERLY COUPON, due in Paris on the 16th idem, on the NEW FRENCH LOAN, will be PAID at the BANK, at the Exchange of Frs. 2·56 per Rupee.

14, Rampart Row W., 29th January 1872.

LOST, on the evening of the 1st, a HONITON LACE HANDKERCHIEF. A Reward of Rs. 5 is offered to any one bringing the same to this Office. (*Bombay Gazette*).

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—Undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for the PURCHASE of the WHOLE or a PORTION of about 300 tons of SCRAP WROUGHT IRON, which can be seen at Parell Workshops on application to the Storekeeper.

Tenders should be sent to the Office of Undersigned on or before the 10th instant.

Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

CHARLES CURREY,
Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Bombay, 2nd February 1872.

NOTICE.—The Assistant Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port, or Harbour Master, has received intimation from the Commandant Royal Artillery that during the ensuing month, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, between the hours of 2-30 and 6 P.M., commencing from FRIDAY next, there will be great GUN PRACTICE from the Oyster Rock and Colaba Point Batteries.

During the Practice the line of fire will be in the direction of Great Caranja Hill and the land of Thull.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Commanders of Merchant Fleet in the Port, Pilots, Owners, and Nacodahs of Native Craft, and all others whom it may concern, that it will be dangerous to cross or anchor near the line of fire during the above hours, or till the termination of the Practice.

D. JOLLEY,
Assistant Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port.

Master Attendant's Office, Bombay, 31st January 1872.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (Limited) are prepared to SELL, on TERMS likely to meet the views of investors, the undermentioned PROPERTIES:

At Poona.

The Dapoorie Estate, measuring 77 acres and 2,632 square yards, together with the several substantial buildings, out-houses, valuable trees, &c., standing thereon, formerly the residence of the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

At Bombay.

A piece of Ground measuring 20,412 square yards, together with the partially built bungalow, out-houses, fruit trees, &c., standing thereon, situate on the sea side at Breach Candy.

In either case, if desired, a portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of Interest, or arrangements can be made for payment by as many as TEN ANNUAL INSTALMENTS.

For further particulars apply at the Bank's Office in Bombay.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

A REGATTA will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 21st February, under the patronage of His Excellency The Right Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM ROBERT SEYMOUR VESEY FITZGERALD, G.C.S.I., Governor of Bombay, when the following PRIZES will be offered for competition:—

FIRST RACE (at 1-30 P.M.)—Sailing Match for Ships' Boats, of any rig or size. No time allowance for tonnage. Entrance fee Rs. 5. First prize, Rs. 75; second, Rs. 50; third prize saves her stakes. Entrance Rs. 5.

SECOND RACE (at 1-45 P.M.)—Sailing Match for large Yachts, viz., the Augusta (schooner), Water Queen, Sea Queen, Cinderella, and Ianthe (lateen), handicapped. Entrance Rs. 15. First prize, Rs. 150; second, Rs 75. Third saves her stakes.

THIRD RACE (at 2 P.M.)—Sailing Match for Yachts, of cutter and schooner rigs. Time allowance for tonnage according to Club's scale. Entrance Rs. 10. First prize, Rs. 75; second, Rs. 45. Third prize saves her stakes.

FOURTH RACE (at 2-15 P.M.)—Sailing Match for Yachts, of lateen and sliding gunter rigs. Time allowance for tonnage. Entrance Rs. 10. First prize, Rs. 75; second, Rs. 30. Third saves her stakes if six boats enter.

FIFTH RACE (at 2-20 P.M.)—Sailing Match for Dubash Boats. No time allowance for tonnage. Entrance Rs. 5. First prize, Rs. 100; second, Rs. 30. Third saves her stakes if more than four boats enter.

SIXTH RACE (at 3-30 P.M.)—Rowing Match for 4-oared Gigs and Jolly Boats, limited to 25 feet over all. Entrance Rs 5. Not fewer than four boats to start. First prize, Rs. 50; second, Rs. 20.

SEVENTH RACE (at 3-40 P.M.)—Rowing Match for 5 or 6-oared Gigs, Jolly Boats, or Ships' Cutters. Entrance Rs. 5. Not fewer than four boats to start. First prize, Rs. 50; second, Rs. 30; third saves his stakes.

The course for the Sailing Matches will be from stations at flag-ship to a flag-boat moored between Caranjah shoal and Gull Island, rounding it, and leaving it on starboard hand, thence round inner light ship, leaving it also on starboard hand, and back to flag-ship, passing between flag-ship and the hulk, heading up the harbour (once round). Yachts of the second race twice round the course; all others once round.

The course for the Rowing Matches will be from stations at flag-ship to a flag-boat moored about ½ mile off in the direction of Oyster Rock, rounding it, leaving it on the port hand, and back to the starting point.

The Sailing Rules of the Bombay Yacht Club (excepting No 1) will be observed at this Regatta, and such additional regulations as the Committee may think it advisable to make for the occasion.

Entries and entrance money for the different races must be sent in to the Undersigned on or before Noon of FRIDAY, the 16th February, with particulars as to rig and tonnage, and the distinguishing flag intended to be carried.

JAMES MENTEITH BREBNER,
Honorary Secretary.

H. M.'s Shipping Office, 3rd February 1872.

TOILET SOAPS.

	Cash Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Brown Windsor Tablets White Do. Elder Flower Almond Honey Glycerine Rose Rose and Almond Almond and Glycerine	Per Cake. 0 3	 0 5
The above can also be had in bars	1 0	1 2
Yellow Bar Soap, per lb.	0 7	0 9

J. HUDSON WATSON & Co.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY.

PRICE'S CANDLES.

	Cash Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Price's Palmetine Sperm per lb.	1 0	1 2
Price's Belmont Sperm	0 12	0 14
In original cases of 25 lbs.		
Price's Palm-tine	17 8	20 0
Price's Belmont	16 0	20 0

NIGHT LIGHTS.

Child's 8 hour Night Light per box	0 10	0 12

J. HUDSON WATSON & Co.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY.

Best Electro-Plated
CAKE BASKETS,
oval or round, pierced, chased, or engraved,
AT
Rs. 25, 25, 28, 30, 32, 36, 40, 45, 50, 54, and 60.

Electro-Plated Ware of every description on sale by TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, Feb. 3.

DELIGHTED AUDIENCE!!!
CROWDED HOUSE!!!

THE WONDERFUL
ROYAL TYCOON TROUPE
OF
JAPANESE JUVENILES,
IN A
NEW PROGRAMME,
NEW SENSATION ACTS,
NEW STARTLING FEATS,
NEW BEWILDERING TRICKS.

For full particulars see Programmes.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Stalls	3
Family Tickets, to admit three	10	Gallery	2
Pit	Re. 1		

Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9 o'clock. Tickets may be had and Seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a Plan of the Dress Circle may be seen.

FAIRIES! GIANTS!! FLYING THRONE!!! &c.

VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY will appear for the Fourth Time in a new Hindoostanee Play, entitled,

GOOLAY-BUKAVLEE,

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, the 3rd INSTANT,

To be followed by a very LAUGHABLE FARCE.

WANTED, TWO INSPECTORS for the BUILDING and ROAD DEPARTMENTS of the Municipality. Salary Rupees One Hundred and Fifty. Knowledge of Surveying and Levelling and Repairs of Roads indispensable. Apply by letter only, enclosing Testimonials.

RIENZI WALTON, C. E.,
Acting Exec. Municipal Engineer.

Bombay, Exec. Engineer's Office, 2nd February 1872.

NOTICES.

SOUNDY & CO.'S
MUSIC SALOONS.
THE BOMBAY DEPOT
FOR
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
AND
MUSIC.

PIANOFORTES.
ORCHESTRINAS.
FLUTINAS.
VIOLINS.
CONCERTINAS.
FLUTES.
MUSICAL BOXES.
CAVALRY TRUMPETS.
HARMONIUMS.
SERAFINAS.
GUITARS.
BANJOS.
TAMBOURINES.
PICCOLOS.
CORNETS-A-PISTON.
INFANTRY BUGLES.

MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS.
VIOLIN AND GUITAR STRINGS.
CLARIONET AND BASSOON REEDS.
MUSIC PAPER.

MONTHLY SUPPLIES OF NEW MUSIC.

PIANOFORTES FOR HIRE.

Tuning and Repairs by skilled European Assistants
Pianofortes Tuned by the Half-year or Year.

N.B.—Sole Agents for the noted "SYMPATHETIC" Pianoforte and the "INDIAN SOLID MAHOGANY PIANOFORTE," GUARANTEED, under special arrangements.

Illustrated and detailed Catalogues on application.

SOUNDY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

Wm. WATSON AND CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
23, APOLLO STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW,
(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanataria, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, always on view, and, being all kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

Bourne and Shepherd also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

PASSENGERS FROM ENGLAND,
Proceeding Up-country,
Can be supplied with
TIFFIN BASKETS
For two, three, or four persons; fitted in various degrees of completeness,
At
Rs.20; 22-8; 30; 33; 40; 45; 50; 51; 56; and 60;
Dram Flasks; Sandwich Cases;
CORKSCREWS; LEVER KNIVES; CUTLERY;
Air Cushions, Cards and Bezique;
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
Biscuits, Pies, Sausages, &c., &c.;
WINES; LIQUORS;
Soda and other Aërated Waters,
And
Other requisities for comfort in travelling, by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

ALUMINIUM WATCHES.

£1 1s.; £1 10s.; £1 15s.; extra jewelled £2 2s.

KEYLESS WATCHES, £1 10s., £2 2s.
£3 3s.; £4 4s. Gold Plaque, plated with Gold, £5 5s.

Same as supplied by us to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and Earl Mayo, Viceroy of India.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of these Marvellous Machine-made Time-keepers specially adapted for use in India, forwarded post free per next Mail.

MILLIKIN & LAWLEY,
168, STRAND, (ADJOINING STRAND THEATRE), LONDON.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, AND INDIGESTION,
and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use Dinneford's Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Poona, and Byculla.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT or ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

Wilkinson's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort. Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY commenced business as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS in BOMBAY and KATTYWAR.

LeGEYT & Co.

22, Rampart Row, Bombay, 1st February 1872.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

SURAT MUNICIPALITY.—TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 5th proximo, for the SUPPLY of about 400 FRANCIS NORTON'S PATENT GALVANIZED OVAL IRON POSTS, 5'6" long, with Galvanized Iron Crowns with Screw and Nut, complete.

PANDOORUNG BALKRISHNA,
Secretary S. M. C.

NOTICE.—On the 5th of MARCH next the French Authorities at MAHE (Malabar Coast) will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION about 3,700 tons of NEWCASTLE, CARDIFF, and DECAZEVILLE STEAM COAL. For further particulars as to conditions of Sale apply at the French Consulate, Bombay, between the hours of 12 and 3 P.M.

Bombay, 13th January 1872.

NOTICE TO UP-COUNTRY SHOPKEEPERS.—The last of the shipment PALE ALE, ex CITY OF CASHMERE, which arrived 10th instant, having been DELIVERED and PAID FOR, intending purchasers are recommended to send forward their Orders to Bombay in anticipation for the parcel ex City of Pekin, from the Clyde, due shortly.

JAMES BOGIE,
Agents for Messrs. Aitken & Co.

Bombay, 27th January 1872.

NOTICE TO CONNOISSEURS OF FINE AMERICAN TOBACCO.

THE Undersigned, Sole Agent for Western India of George Campbell & Co., begs to announce that about the 1st proximo will be received, *via* Liverpool, per Steamer STIRLING, an Assorted Shipment of 47 packages VIRGINIAN MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, comprising several of the Brands whose reputation has been established in other Markets.

JAMES BOGIE.

Bombay, 16th January 1872.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS COMPANY,
Khetwady Road, No. 141.

CARRIAGES of all description, with or without Horses; also SINGLE HORSES and PAIRS, may be HIRED at a MODERATE CHARGE. Agreement made by the month at reduced rates. Horses shod under the supervision of a practical Farrier. Orders will be received at the Premises, Khetwady, by Mr. BURDETT, Manager, or at No. 2, Ash Lane, Fort.

FOR CHARGES, SEE CARD CIRCULARS.

FOR SALE, One MAIL PHAETON and Pair of young Australian HORSES.

BOLTON'S TELEGRAPH AGENCY.

POLITICAL, FINANCIAL, and COMMERCIAL NEWS SERVICE.

WITH reference to my Circular to the Banks and Merchants of Bombay, I beg to notify that I am prepared to REGISTER the NAMES of INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS to the COMMERCIAL NEWS SERVICE of this COMPANY, which it is proposed to commence on the 1st proximo.

The Public will have seen from the Telegrams published that this Company is in a position to compete with any other Company, either as regards quantity, quality, despatch or delivery of News, and it is hoped that Merchants and others will accord it a fair share of their support.

D. AGER, Agent.

13th December 1871.

NOTICE to TOBACCO DEALERS, CAPTAINS AND DUBASHES of SHIPS.—The Steamer STIRLING should be in before the 30th, and out of the 47 Packages VIRGINIA MANUFACTURE coming by her a portion will if desired be sold in BOND, but for this early application is necessary.

Messrs. G. CAMPBELL & Co., with the view of facilitating PROMPT SALES and REDUCING WAREHOUSE CHARGES, have advised me in anticipation that the "Cricketer," "All the Rage," and "Talisman" brands are amongst their best light Tobaccos; also that the "Victory," "Royal Navy" ½ lbs., and "Prince Alfred" pounds, and "Havelock" and "Prince Alfred" ¼ lbs. are black work, moderately priced, but most suitable for ships' stores.

Three Cases sundry marks Cut Tobacco will be sold cheap.

JAMES BOGIE,
Wholesale Agent.

Bombay, 27th January 1872.

NOTICE TO SMOKERS, LIKEWISE TO THE TOBACCO TRADE.

MESSRS. Geo CAMPBELL & Co. (whose Agency for Western India the Subscriber has recently undertaken) are freely admitted in Liverpool to be one of the most extensive if not indeed now *the largest* exporters of Virginia Manufactured Tobacco. A reference to "Melbourne Prices Current" will show that since their name first appeared there, scarce five years ago, their "Raven" brand has steadily gained ground in the estimation of the Trade, and now tops the market.

Messrs. G. C. & Co. have only comparatively lately given much attention to India, but the marked favour with which their Manufacture has been received on the Bengal side, has induced them not only to increase their shipments to Calcutta, but likewise to initiate a regular trade in Tobacco to this port on a scale which it is believed has not been attempted by any other exporting Firm.

JAMES BOGIE,
Wholesale Agent.

Bombay, 29th January 1872.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE.—The affairs of the Company being now fully WOUND UP, a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be HELD at the Office of the Company, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of February 1872, at 3 P.M., for the following purposes, namely:—

To receive the Liquidators' Account and Report, showing the manner in which the winding up of the Company has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed of.

At the same Meeting the following Extraordinary Resolution will be proposed:—

"That all the Books and Accounts, Documents and Papers of or belonging to the Company, or the Liquidators thereof, be placed in the custody of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, & Co., of Bombay, Merchants."

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators.
A. E. ASHLEY, }

Bombay, 18th January 1872.

NOTICE.—Mr. BUDROODIN ALIBHOY, the senior and oldest Partner of the well-known Firm of Meeyajee Ahmedbhoy, Milliner, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen at Bombay and Outstations, that after a Partnership of forty years in the above Firm, he has separated therefrom, and opened a Firm of his own under the name of "MEEYAJEE AHMEDBHOY'S SONS."

Mr. BUDROODIN ALIBHOY begs to remind his former kind Constituents that he is the person who was known in the Old Shop as "Old Meeyajee," and he sincerely hopes and respectfully begs that they will continue to him the same kind patronage and support which he formerly enjoyed.

Mr. BUDROODIN ALIBHOY'S long experience as a Milliner will enable him always to have in stock a choice selection of Millinery, Toys, &c., &c., and he begs to assure his kind Customers that it will be his constant study to afford them the greatest satisfaction. He has just received by the steamer "Nebraska" a large and choice assortment of all kinds of Millinery, Toys, &c., &c.

N.B.—As the old Firm is still in existence, all Orders should be carefully addressed to

MEEYAJEE AHMEDBHOY'S SONS.

No. 26, Meadow Street, Bombay, 1st January 1872.

Now Ready,

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR FEBRUARY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

Contents.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
- Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
- Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
- Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
- Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
- Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
- East Indian Railway.
- Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways.
- Scinde Railway.
- Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
- Eastern Bengal Railway.
- Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
- Great Southern of India Railway.
- Madras Railway.

Steam Navigation Companies:—
- P. & O. Co.
- Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
- Messageries Maritimes.
- Austrian Lloyds.
- Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
- Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
- British India Steam Navigation Company.
- Bombay Steam Ferries.
- China Steamers.
- Indus Steam Flotilla.
- Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
- Irrawady Flotilla.
- India General Steam Navigation Company.

Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

Agents:—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co.; Chesson and Woodhall; and J. & W. Watson & Co.
Poona	Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Chesson and Woodhall.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
London	G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned are prepared to make ADVANCES on the WYNAAD and COORG COFFEE CROPS of the coming Season.

Ed. BAUDRY & Co.

Tellicherry, 22nd January 1872.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR, and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA, with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—At the suggestion of Municipalities and other large buyers, we have REDUCED the PRICE of VICTORIA and WASHINGTON STREET LAMPS to Rs. 20 and Rs 15 respectively, and the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps to Rs. 7.

We have on sale best refined KEROSINE OIL, TOBACCO, and other AMERICAN IMPORTS.

FARNHAM & Co.

HEWER AND GOLLAN,
PRACTICAL TAILORS, HABIT MAKERS, &c.,
2, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
(Opposite the *Bombay Gazette* Office.)

TAILORING in all its branches.
GENTLEMEN'S own materials made up.
ORDERS from Outstations, accompanied with Remittance, receive careful and prompt attention.
GENTLEMEN within the Fort waited on at their own Houses or Offices.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar,)
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY,
AND EAST STREET, POONA.
SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.
Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN,
By appointment to LORD and LADY NAPIER of MAGDALA,
In Ordinary to H. H. the MAHARAJAH of JEYPORE, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.,

SOLE AGENT in the Bombay Presidency, Central and Upper India for the celebrated Pebble Spectacles, Opera, Field and Race Glasses, Barometers, Thermometers, etc., of Dr. A. Mensist, of Amsterdam and London.

Soldier Watches, Keyless	Rs. 20, 25, 30
Silver do. of several descriptions	20 to 150
Gold do. do. do.	60 to 1,000
Jewellery, a very large choice, from	5 to 800
Musical Boxes, from	10 to 300

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

REPAIRS of Chronometer Watches, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

Branch—SIMLA.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,
No. 11, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,

HAS the honour to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen and the Public in general of Bombay, that he has received a nice and beautiful stock of WATCHES and JEWELLERY direct from London and Geneva, comprising Gold and Silver Watches, repeating and 15 days' Watches; also to match, Gold and Silver Chains of the well known manufacturers of London, consisting of 9, 12, 15 and 18 carats Guards and Alberts of the latest choice and fashion. Silver-gilt and Tortoise-shell, Canary Birds, Singing Boxes, playing and singing one and two at a time. Clocks for Offices and Dining-rooms, Schools and Cook-rooms, ordered out from Messrs. HOLLOWAY & Co. of London and CARTWRIGHT & Co. of the same place.

Electric Clocks, going three at a time, put to any distance from each other.

Marble Clocks, going one year, fifteen days, one month, and eight days, with a circular pendulum above the works, just the pieces for a hall, a lot of them striking hours and half hours, also One Year Marble Time-pieces.

Repairing of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, Organs, and any other mechanical pieces, carefully undertaken, and finished within the shortest delay possible.

Orders from Up-country Stations punctually attended to if accompanied with remittance.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,
Watchmaker to the G. I. P. Railway Company.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,
22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of steam-vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas, Nos. 1 to 4, at 6 Annas 6 Pies per Yard.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Floor Cloth.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.

Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jack.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

FRAUD

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT; And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious oilmen's stores, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in India.

ENGLISH GOODS,
(Via Suez Canal)
AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON AND Co.,
SILK, WOOLLEN, AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN
(Wholesale and Retail),
INDIA, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS,
50 to 52, St. Paul's Churchyard,
(Corner of Cheapside), LONDON,
Established 1813,

Invite the attention of OFFICERS of both Services, and FAMILIES residing in India and China, to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, sent Post Free, containing full particulars as to Woollen, Silk, and Cotton Goods of every description.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements

Household Furniture
Musical Instruments
Ironmongery
Fire-arms
Agricultural Implements

Cutlery
Carriages
Saddlery and Harness
Boots and Shoes
Wines
Ales

Beers
Preserved Provisions
Stationery
Books
Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Britannia" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce Disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent

Price List can be had of Messrs. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay.

D. NICHOLSON AND Co.,
50, 51 & 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

Terms—Not less than 50 per cent. to accompany Indents, and Balance against Bills of Lading.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE of JAMAICA GINGER and CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ¼, ½, and ½ Pint Bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE of QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a spacious two-storied HOUSE, at the corner of Church Gate Street, opposite the Cathedral and adjoining the *Times of India* Office.

A very commodious BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, the former residence of the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

A spacious GODOWN in Church Lane, Fort.

The well-known BUNGALOW at Bandora Point, called the "Land's End."

Several APARTMENTS fit for Dwellings in Tod Street, Fort.

Two BUNGALOWS at Colaba.

A BUNGALOW at Mazagon, on the property called the "Unjoer Bagh."

A BUNGALOW (with Furniture) at Matheran, situated on one of the best sites of the Hill, and commanding an excellent view. For the next Hot Season, say April and May.

Several APARTMENTS fit for Offices, in Church Gate Street, Fort.

One BUNGALOW on the Breach Candy Road, lately occupied by Mr. Ardaseer Nusserwanjee Mody.

Two STABLES in Military Square, Fort.

Apply to

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEJEEBHOY,
at the Office of the Honourable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

AITKEN'S BEER, via SUEZ.

A SMALL SHIPMENT, per Steamer ADA, from London, EXPECTED in a FEW DAYS.

JAMES BOGIE,
Wholesale Agent.

Bombay, 22nd January 1872.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.'S Fine Old BRANDIES, in three qualities.

Dean Lane, Bombay.

BASS' BEER, bottled by CUTLER, PALMER & Co., London, in Casks of 3 dozen quarts and 6 dozen pints.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

Dean Lane, Bombay.

NOTICE TO CONNOISSEURS OF REALLY OLD AND FIRST-RATE LIQUOR.

MR. PALMER desires to call the attention of Connoisseurs to a few Cases of really splendid OLD COGNAC and SHERRY of his Firm's shipping, that have been for years in the Godowns of one of their Constituents. The softness, maturity, and flavour are worthy of this special notice.

For Medicinal purposes this old parcel is invaluable. Prices and particulars on application.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

Dean Lane, Bombay.

AITKEN'S "FALKIRK" BEER.

THE OCTOBER SHIPMENT from the Clyde is COMING by Messrs. Smith's Clipper CITY OF PEKIN.

JAMES BOGIE,
Wholesale Agent.

Bombay, 22nd January 1872.

The subjoined extract of letter from Mr. Aitken to me, received in Liverpool on 4th ultimo, is published for the information of Consumers, as well as for that of Retail Dealers:—

"I am happy to say I have got most flattering accounts of this "season's bottling, from some of the nearer markets, where it has "already been sold in excellent condition, and I look for you "having fine quality to dispose of when you get out."

(True Extract.) J. B.

AITKEN'S "FALKIRK" PALE ALE.

TRADE A MARK
REGISTERED.

MESSRS. JAMES AITKEN & Co., having increased their supplies to the Bombay Market, desire to draw the attention of Dealers and the Public to the fact that all their shipments in Bottles are now bottled by themselves, and are forwarded direct from their Brewery.

Having had a lengthened experience, practically derived from extensive shipments, they prepare their liquors with the utmost care to suit a tropical climate, and as they are both Brewers and Bottlers, their shipments may be relied on as being perfectly free from all adulteration. Supplies can be had from all respectable Shopkeepers at Outstations as well as in Bombay.

JAMES BOGIE,
Agent of Messrs. Aitken & Co.

N. B.—The Corks are branded James Aitken & Co., Falkirk Brewery.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

TOD-HEATLY AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ADELPHI, LONDON,

Having closed their Indian AGENCIES and decided to Ship ONLY TO THE TRADE, and no longer to Consign for Sale upon THEIR OWN ACCOUNT or to Ship to PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS, are prepared to execute TRADE ORDERS upon very favourable terms.

PRICED LISTS and every information UPON APPLICATION.

N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits will in future be protected by a PATENT TRADE MARK CAPSULE, duly registered, bearing their signature.

Trial Shipments are suggested.

AITKEN'S INDIA PALE ALE.

REGISTERED
TRADE A MARK

The adulteration of BEER being new practised to a very great extent,

MESSRS. JAMES AITKEN & Co.,
("THE BREWERY," FALKIRK,)

think it necessary to caution purchasers of their Brand from buying any Bottled Beer, whether with or without their well known ticket, unless the Cork be secured by the

PATENT CAPSULE,
OF WHICH THEY HAVE NOW FOR SOME TIME BEEN MAKING USE.

J. A. & Co., with the view of still more effectually securing the purity of their brew, desire also to draw attention to the fact that the Corks used in the bottling of their Beer are all BRANDED.

Supplies can be had regularly from all respectable Shopkeepers in Bombay and at Outstations.

N. B.—The patent Capsule bears the red A, the trade mark of

JAMES AITKEN & Co.
WHOLESALE AGENT FOR WESTERN INDIA,
JAMES BOGIE,
BOMBAY.

HOTELS.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
MATHERAN.

MR. S. M. DE SOUZA, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, begs to announce that the HOTEL is now OPEN for the RECEPTION of VISITORS. It has excellent accommodation, and situated on the best site on the Hill.

Beer, Wines, Spirits, &c., of the best quality are supplied with moderate charges, and great care is taken of the Visitors.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL
WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld.)

CALCUTTA AND ALLAHABAD.

UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

First Class ACCOMMODATION; with WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER of the best quality only, at reasonable prices.

ENGLISH HOTEL,
BRITISH HOTEL LANE,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

D. HOGARTH & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
Ready for immediate use.

Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Julienne and Palestine Soups.
Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets.
Kippered Salmon.
Fresh Herrings, Mackarel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines.
Preserved Meats of all kinds.
York Hams, Bacon.
Truffled Patés, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages.
Pickles, Sauces.
Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.
And Oilmen's Stores of every description and of the finest quality, Price Lists forwarded on application to

D. HOGARTH & Co.,
"BON ACCORD" WHARF, 223, WAPPING, LONDON, and at ABERDEEN.

Manufacturers by special appointment to H. M.'s Navy at the Royal Victoria Yard, DEPTFORD.

A NEW HAT FOR CIVILIANS
Has been introduced by
J. ELLWOOD AND SONS,
Sole Inventors, Patentees, and Manufacturers of the
AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS,

Which are universally acknowledged as so great a boon by all residents in hot climates.

The NEW HAT has the advantage of the AIR-CHAMBER PRINCIPLE, combined with greater capabilities of adapting itself to the form of the head than any Hat hitherto in use, being at the same time neat in appearance and very light in weight.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS
Are also Sole Manufacturers of the
INDIAN REGULATION CORK HELMETS WITHOUT INDIA-RUBBER.

Manufactory—24, GT. CHARLOTTE ST., BLACKFRIARS, S.E.
Sample Rooms—98, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.,
LONDON.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

ENQUIRY for Colaba and Bank of Bombay shares at quoted rates. Spinning shares and Government Paper steady.

CALCUTTA.—29TH JANUARY.

The following transactions were reported :—

In Government Securities :—

4 per cents, at Rs. 98 and 98-1, or 2 and 1-15 discount, and small sums, at 2 to 4 annas higher.

4½ per cents. of 1872, at Rs. 101 and 101-2, and small sums at Rs. 101-4.

5½ per cents, heavy amounts at Rs. 108-12 and 108-13.

In shares :—

National Bank shares at Rs. 88.

Bank of Upper India shares at Rs. 124.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, weeks ending 27th January 1872.

Open 1,274 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,07,041	0	4
Merchandize	4,00,057	1	0
Electric Telegraph	980	12	0
Earth Trains	3,643	8	0
Total Rs.	5,11,722	5	4
Corresponding week last year open 1,153 miles ... Total Rs	3,84,457	5	3
Increase......Rs.	1,27,265	0	1

SALES AND PURCHASES.

The undermentioned Sales are reported to have been made yesterday by European houses :—

COTTON.

		Rs.
50 candies	Old Veerumgaum (ready)	Rs. 232½
25 ,,	New Agra ,,	,, 201
50 ,,	,, Veerumgaum (10th May)	,, 257
50 ,,	,, Akote (ready)	,, 272
25 ,,	,, Broach M. G. (ready)	,, 283½
50 ,,	,, Hinghunghat	,, 288
250 ,,	Old Dharwar S. G. (ready). No selec.	,, 225-30
50 ,,	,, ,, ,,	,, 250
225 ,,	New Broach M. G. ,,	,, 285
200 ,,	,, Oomrawuttee (full pressed)	,, 268
400 ,,	,, M. G. Broach (20 days)	,, 288-90
100 ,,	Old Karkalee (ready)	,, 249
100 ,,	New Faizpore (ready)	,, 270
150 ,,	,, Dhollera (10th May)	,, 250
50 ,,	,, Broach M. G. (ready)	,, 288

YARNS.

18,000 lbs.	Water Twist No. 30	As. 11½
6,000 ,,	Mule ,, ,, 30	,, 11
3,000 ,,	Water ,, ,, 40	,, 14
990 ,,	Saffron Coloured ,, 40	,, 15

DAILY IMPORTS.—2ND FEBRUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Atalanta (s), 1,338 bundles hoop iron and bars, Whittle and Co. ; 500 bundles hoop iron, Edward Bates and Co.

Violet (s), 25 cases cotton gins, Gaddum and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Penguin (s), 475 bundles iron sheets, and 1,814 iron bars, Heptoola Alibhoy.

Ardgowan, 2 cases glass paper, and 1 case envelopes, Byramjee Shapoorjee and Co. ; 15 cases soap, Heptoola Mahomedally.

Rollo (s), 43 cases champagne, Edward Baudry and Co.

Walamo (s), 30 cases copper sheets, the New Bank of Bombay.

Medea, 30 cases claret, Payne and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—2ND FEBRUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Sam Mendell, 15 bales cotton, Coorjee Ludha ; 100 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co.

Manila, 250 bales cotton, H. Clason and Co. ; 500 bales cotton, Dulputbhoy Bhagoobhoy ; 261 bales cotton, Balabhoy Vizbhoocandass.

Undaunted, 50 bales cotton, Nuthoo Callanjee ; 200 bales cotton, Jewraz Balloo.

Bella Maria, 140 cwts. horns, Hajee Mahomed.

China (s), 5 bales wool, Dayal Ruttonsey.

Penguin (s), 45 bales wool, Dayal Coorjee ; 21 bales cotton, Gordhundass Pursotumdass ; 100 bales cotton, Bhugvandass Dwarkadass ; 200 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co. ; 243 bales cotton, Framjee, Sands and Co. ; 50 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co. ; 132 bales cotton, Bhowan Ramjee ; 350 bales cotton, Soonderdass Mooljee ; 170 bales cotton, Goculdass Heerjee and Co.

Atalanta (s), 50 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 250 bales cotton, Esmall Rehemtoola ; 3,500 bundles coir yarn, Soonderdass Vagjee ; 556 bags coffee, J. P. Cornforth and Co ; 101 bales cotton, Mahadhowdass Gelabhoy ; 26 bales wool, H. G. Husson and Co. ; 2 cases drugs, P. M. Wadia and Co. ; 50 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee, Mooljee and Co. ; 350 bales cotton, Lawrence and Co.

William Corry (s), 50 bales wool, Vizbhookandass Amrootlall ; 100 bales cotton, Nenechund Joytdass ; 51 bales cotton, Jaithabhoy Luckmidass ; 100 bales cotton, Mooljeebhoy, Jewraz ; 300 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche and Co. ; 78 bales cotton, Chuniram Jaisraz ; 1,000 bundles galls, Soonderdass Vagjee ; 125 bales wool, Lyon and Co. ; 100 bales cotton, Bhimjee Canjee ; 1 bale cotton, Jaithabhoy Luckmidass ; 50 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.

Durham (s), 1,150 packages wet dates, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy ; 400 packages wet dates, Enderjee Moonsee ; 275 cwts. horns, H. N. Momed ; 400 packages wet dates, Fazulla Khakey.

FOR HAVRE.

Glenevan, 200 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co.

China (s), 80 bales cotton, Kunkler, Prieswerck and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sphinx (s), 129 bales cotton, Kunkler, Prieswerck and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Sphinx (s), 35 packages dry ginger, 25 packages black pepper, and 3 packages jumaigota, Essack Salloon.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 1st Feb., 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Turkey, 1st Feb, 4-50 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 1st Feb., 1-54 P.M. Cable right to Fao ; Turkish line right to Pera ; Persian line interrupted beyond Kazeroon.

INDORE, 2nd Feb., 5-31 P.M.—Oojein Government telegraph office opened this day.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Oorun (s)	Nacoda	Cutch, Jan. 30.
	Geraldina Alexandrina Roche	Nacoda	Calicut, Jan. 5.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Sussex	Kinney	Colombo.
	E. De Damon	Nacoda	Mozambique.
	Ethiopia (s)	Sanders	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship City of Cashmere, Bryce, to Havre.

Barque Isabella, Red, to Calcutta.

Barque William Stewart, Cock, to Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Barque Ceres, to Falmouth.

Steamer Khedive, to Aden and Suez.

Steamer Durham, to Liverpool.

Steamer Oorun, to Cutch Mandvee.

Steamer M. S. Elphinstone, to Cutch Mandvee.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
30	Talisman	Luke	Liverpool, Oct. 5.
	Tabor	Olis	Bombay, Dec. 13.
	Berksire	Cammell	—, Oct. 11.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 2.

Brownlow, Captain, 5th Lancers, from leave, from England.

Davis, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Umritsur.

Holroyd, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Lahore.

Turton, Major, Hydrabad Contingent, on leave, from Lingasoogoor.

Cookson, Colonel, Bengal Army, from leave, from England.

Hammond, —, 5th Punjab Cavalry, on medical certificate, from Dehra Gazee Khan.

Renyon, Captain, 5th Lancers, from leave, from England.

Smith, Colonel, Royal Artillery, from leave, from Matheran.

DEPARTURE.—FEBRUARY 2.

Holland, Captain, 24th Native Infantry, on duty, to Deesa.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B.,

Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 31st January, 1872.

The undermentioned officers having been detailed to go through a course of Army Signalling at Poorundhur, will travel to and from that station by phaeton expeditiously at the public expense :—

Captain Moore, 2nd Light Cavalry.

Captain Jacob, 19th Regiment N. I.

Ensign Hinde, 21st Regiment N. I.

Poona, 1st February, 1872.

With reference to Division Order No. 389 of the 2nd November 1871 the undermentioned officers, undergoing instruction in Army Signalling, had permission to travel to and from Poorundhur at the public expense :—

Captain Frampton, 9th Foot.

Captain Campbell, 56th Foot.

Ensign Kenny, 56th Foot.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Jan. 30.)

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations :—

Mr. J. Ferguson, Asst. Conservator of Forests, Nellumpore, privilege leave for three months.

Mr. H. F. Winter, Asst. Conservator of Forests, Wynaad, for one year, on medical certificate.

Mr. W. Hodgson, Civil and Session Judge of Cuddalore, for two years, to proceed to Europe on furlough, on medical certificate.

H. E. the Govr. in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr. J. W. Cherry to be a 3rd-class Deputy Conservator of Forests, vice Capt. H. M. Gosling, deceased.

Mr. C. G. Douglas to be a 3rd-class Deputy Conservator of Forests, vice Mr. G. Cadell, resigned.

Mr. R. Williams to be an Asst. Conservator of Forests, 3rd class, but to continue to act as a Deputy Conservator, 2nd class, during the absence of Lt. Campbell Walker on leave, or till further orders.

Mr. E. Boilean to act as 3rd-class Asst. Conservator of Forests.

Mr. Gordon Hadfield to act as 3rd-class Asst. Conservator of Forests.

Asst. Surg. Frederick Robert Patterson to act as Civil Surg. and Supt. of Jail at Berhampore during the employment of Surg. Maj. G. W. Walter on other duty, or until further orders.

Maj. William Scott Drever, S.C., Commr. of Police for the Town of Madras, to act as Inspr.-Genl. of Police during the absence of Maj. Hearn on leave, or until further orders.

Maj. George Bligh Bowen, S. C., to act as Commr. of Police for the Town of Madras during the employment of Maj. Drever on other duty, or until further orders.

Maj. Arthur Matcham Davies, S. C., Supt. of Police, Coimbatore, to act as Deputy Inspr. Genl. of Police, Southern Range, during the absence of Maj. Swanston on leave, or until further orders.

Capt. Robert Graham Briggs, Genl. List, Asst. Supt. of Police, Bellary, to act as Supt. of Police in Coimbatore, during the employment of Maj. Davies on other duty, or until further orders.

Asst. Surg. James Hutton Ritchie, M.D., is to be considered to have acted as Supt. of the Central Jail at Cannanore during the absence of Capt. Neill on the privilege leave, granted to him in the *Gazette* of the 15th and 29th Aug. 1871.

Surg.-Maj. George Whittaker Walter to officiate as Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Medical College, vice Surg. Maj. G. Baillie, M.D.

Mr. George Cadell, 3rd-class Deputy Conservator, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Forest Dept. from 5th Feb., on which date his leave expires.

The Comy.-Genl. has, under the provisions of G. O. G. No. 77, dated 24th March 1857, granted privilege leave of absence to Maj. T. W. Stansfeld, Deputy Asst. Comy.-Genl., for sixty days, from 1st Feb. 1872, or from date of departure.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Lt.-Col. G. F. Pearson, of the S. C., Conservator of Forests, N.-W. Provinces, and Offg. Inspr.-Genl. of Forests, on furlough for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Bombay.

Staff Asst. Surg. W. Venour, Secy. and Statistical Officer to the Inspr. Genl., British Medical Service, on furlough (medical certificate) under the regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras.

The Right Hon. the Govr. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Surg.-Maj. George Wittaker Walter to officiate as Principal Medical Storekeeper vice Surg. Maj. G. Baillie, M.D.

Madras Volunteer Guards.—Mr. Charles Aime Commiade to be Ens. in No. 2 Company.

Madras S.C.—The following promotions are made subject to H. M.'s approval :—

Majs. Pritzler James Pakenham Wetherall and John Norman Maclean, to be Lt.-Cols. from the 29th Jan. 1872, having completed 26 years' service

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Lt. Col. E. B. Ramsay, of the S. C., Mily. Secy. to the Chief Commr. of Mysore, on furlough (medical certificate) for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras.

Maj. A. C. Hay, of the S. C., Supt. Nuggur Div., Mysore Commission, on furlough for two years, under the Regulations of 1868 and to embark from Bombay.

Surg. Maj. J. Wilson, Indian Medl. Dept., on furlough for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from Europe :—

Col. R. T. Snow, S.C., Lt.-Col. W. A. Decy, S. C., 2nd in Comd., and Wing Officer 14th N. I., Maj. S. New, S.C., arrived at Madras on the 28th Jan. 1872.

The services of Capt. P. L. Gordon, of the Cav., attached to H. E. the Govr.'s Body Guard, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of H. E. the C.-in-C., with effect from the 2nd February 1872.

NOTICE.

The *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE, to Subscribers in any part of India.

Subscription for One Year	Rs.	42	0	0
Half Year	,,	24	0	0
Three Months	,,	14	0	0
One Month	,,	5	0	0
One Week	,,	1	8	0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance.*

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget.* Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes,* specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week. A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address. Annual Subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs. 10	0	0
Per Copy	,,	0	4	0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

KIERNANDER—January 18th, at Seetpore, suddenly, Marian, only child of William Coleridge Kiernander, Esq., Garrison Surgeon, Asseerghur, aged 2 months and 28 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BERESFORD—January 28th, at Allahabad, the wife of George W. Beresford, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter.

BRIDGE—January 29th, at Calcutta, the wife of Alfred Bridge, of a son.

DODS—January 30th, at 15, Dalhousie Street, Calcutta, the wife of James Dods, Esq., of a daughter.

MITCHELL—January 29th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. D. Mitchell, of a daughter.

O'GILVIE—January 24th, at Rawul Pindee, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Ogilvie, D. A. C. General, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

AMESBURY—January 28th, at Meerut, the youngest daughter of S. C. Amesbury, M.D., Surgeon, 3rd Regiment N. I.

GOVER—January 28th, at Bangalore, of diphtheria, Adela Gertrude, daughter Mr. C. E. Gover, aged two years.

JOHNSTONE—January 23rd, at Bunoo, of bronchitis, Evelyn Mary, the beloved child of Captain J. W. H. Johnstone, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, aged 10 months.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1872.

WE do not believe there is any real cause for the alarm created in the English stock market by the determination of the English Government to retire altogether from the Alabama Treaty if the claims of America are persisted in. America is not prepared for war, and she will abandon the position she has taken up rapidly enough now that our Ministers have taken courage to resist her extravagant pretensions. Our honour and our interest both require us to withdraw from the Treaty. There can be no greater mistake than to suppose that it is worth our while to pay a few millions to the Americans in order to save our shipping in future maritime wars from the ravages of cruisers fitted out in the neutral ports of the United States. The deliberate unfriendliness which this theory presupposes the United States to feel towards England cannot be appeased by the payment of tribute money ; and, if we want protection for our shipping against all possible foes, we shall get it, not by cunning limitations of the rights of neutrals, but by spending the millions we are asked to pay to America on our fleet, if we have not at present men-of-war enough to guard our commerce. The whole case of the Americans rests on the supposition that, when two nations choose to go to war, the rest of the world must give way to them and abandon every kind of industry and trade which can by possibility cause the slightest annoyance to either belligerent. Once admit this dangerous principle, and where are we to stop? As soon as the Americans have got their damages for the injury done to them by the Alabama, the Germans will take up the diplomatic controversy about making coal and other materials contraband of war which they found it convenient to drop last year, and we shall be called upon to state what compensation we are prepared to pay for having sent supplies of coal to the French fleet in the Baltic, and stores of all kinds to Gambetta's armies. What England ought to have done last year, and what she would have done had Lord Palmerston, Lord Clarendon, or Lord Russell been in power, should have been to insist that the world is made for neutrals as well as for belligerents, and that it is the interest of all nations to watch over, with the utmost jealousy, the rights of States that do not go to war. Lord Penzance, we remember, enforced this doctrine of a sound international law in a letter to the *Times*, remarkable for its simplicity and cogency ; and anyone who reflects at all upon the subject cannot fail to see that it is the only safe rule for nations to abide by.

THE "Editorial Notes" of the *Indian Statesman* of the 26th contain two wonderful announcements. As the teachings of that great authority, which has set itself the noble task of educating the rulers and peoples of India—we apologise, "of Asia"—cannot be too widely spread, we give them what additional circulation we can by re-publishing them in our less ambitious columns ; and if our comments—which we advance with all humility—have not the force and weight which comments on "a Statesman and Economist" should have, we would urge that barely a month has elapsed since the establishment of the educational organ of the age, and that we hope to improve by study and a patient application to the Sage "of Asia's" columns.

Here is our first extract which we give in full :—

> It may be as well perhaps for us to sum up, in two or three lines, the substance of our recent remarks upon the present system of jail discipline we have introduced into India. We complain then—(1) that this system makes incarceration a mere holiday-time to the majority of the prisoners, depriving it of all deterrent power whatever ; (2) that the Government fastens its attention too much up on the question of expense, and that the introduction of manufactures into the prisons for the purpose of making them self-supporting, simply makes rigorous imprisonment and hard labour impossible. The humanitarian theories of the age are being pushed to an extreme that justly angers thoughtful men, and we would fain see the whole system of prison discipline in India reviewed by the Government. Nine times out of ten a flogging would be perhaps the best punishment we could award in India for ordinary acts of crime. More imprisonment under the system we have set up has no terrors whatever for the evil-doer, while the cost of it in spite of all the "industries" is exceedingly heavy.

Well, we were first struck by the whole "system "of jail discipline" "summed up in two or three "lines." We learn—and learning is thus made very easy, the *Statesman* having kindly adapted his tone to the powers of beginners—that the system "deprives incarceration of all deterrent power "whatever," and that "nine times out of ten a "flogging would be perhaps the best award in "India for ordinary acts of crime." The "thoughtful" *Statesman* is justly angered at "the "humanitarian theories of the age being pushed" to such "an extreme" as they are at present. Well, we live and learn, and we will here make confession of former error. We were under the impression that all but the very lowest classes—those who have no position to lose—have an aversion to being imprisoned, we mean "in-"carcerated," which is unequalled, perhaps, in any other country. And for this reason imprisonment brings with it a double punishment—the disagreeableness, what its amount may be we cannot conjecture, of the actual punishment as inflicted by law, and the additional penalty inflicted by the caste. So much at least we know, that, with the exception of the lowest castes and the Marwarrees, all who once have on handcuffs or are sent to jail immediately lose their caste and have to pay a heavy fine and suffer other penalties to recover it. The exact amount of anguish independently of this suffered by a high-caste man, to whom manual labour is as dishonourable as it is new, to be set to work, however slight, which requires bodily exertion, we cannot take upon ourselves to determine, but we should not imagine it to be slight. Magistrates of some experience have always informed us that natives have a particular and peculiar dislike to "incarceration," and would rather pay any fine than suffer one day's imprisonment, but this statement of ours is weakened when we confess that these magistrates had not then had an opportunity of correcting their personal experience by perusal of the great Infallible : it was in the dark ages when the light which is now vouchsafed us daily was only seen, and then of few, but once a month. As to the discipline of the jails, we would only remark that some disclosures were made a year or two ago as to certain methods of discipline in a jail in the North-West, which did not err on the side of humanitarianism ; and we ourselves could point out one or two jails which are, or were at least at the time we knew them, ruled in a manner which scarcely made the period spent there a mere "holiday time to its" inmates. As to the bold assertion that in "nine cases out of ten flogging "would be perhaps the best punishment we "could award for ordinary acts of crime," were it written in other columns we should say it was either the slip of a pen which wrote carelessly much more than the holder intended it to write, or the silly after-dinner speech of some ensign of "the d——d Nigger" school of philosophy, which had somehow found its way into print ; even as it is we suppose the *Statesman* must have meant it for a joke or a figure of speech, but we must own it is too deep for our comprehension. Still, from our contemporary's style of writing, we can quite imagine that were he a law-maker he would have as little mercy on those who broke his laws, as he has respect for those who now have the misfortune to differ from him in opinion. Not only would this dreadful Economist make us all go to school to him, but he freely announces himself an advocate of corporal punishment. Imagine him absolute ruler of India, the rents raised two hundred per cent all round, difference of opinion from the Sage "of Asia" made criminal, and the cat—— but as the picture is too dreadful we implore our contemporary to educate us a little more before trying such severe measures.

The second extract is as follows :—

> It is difficult to make the casual reader understand the real importance of the land question upon which we dwell so much. . . . . taking to ourselves the whole margin between the two rates as *Rental.* Now all modern economists agree that this margin ought not to go into private hands at all, but should go to defray the expenses of the State, on the simple and equitable ground that the land belongs to *all* classes, and that the actual occupant has no more than a right to the full usufruct thereof. Where the State is landlord—as happily is the case here—all that the cultivator can rightly expect is that he should be allowed to hold it at a low rent. But instead of representing a moderate rental, the present assessments in Dharwar are a mere fraction of the rental. And it is unjust and oppressive we are told, now that the leases are expiring, to increase this nominal assessment. In other words, we are to convert the customary right of occupancy vested in the cultivator into an absolute ownership of the soil by abandoning to him all but a fraction of the rent in perpetuity. But on those terms we ourselves should like to have a few acres of the land, and we have just as much right to the margin of rental, thus abandoned, as the cultivator it is the common property of all classes in the country, the urban as much as the agricultural, and if these assessments are not to be very materially increased, the right of occupancy ought everywhere to be put up to auction.

In the same column we have the land questionin a similar way—in a nutshell. The happy purchaser of the paper of the 26th Jan. 1872 got the whole system of jail discipline and the reassessment of Dharwar explained in a simple, easy style, quite after the best manner of Mr. Mangnall, and all in about a quarter column of letter-press. We have not space to criticise the latter. Still we would doubt the assertion that the margin of rental in the land is the common right of all classes. It has been commonly supposed that ownership of the land in India was originally vested in village communities, and that Government took a certain share which was *not* the extreme rental the village could pay, but its fair contribution to the support of Government. There is no fear, as Mr. Knight supposes, of our making a rich landlord class—the laws of inheritance and the fact that the peasant proprietors are passionately attached to the small holdings they possess forbid any such supposition. Mr. Knight has not the slightest right to demand that the occupancy of the land cultivated by Bapoo Khoonbi and his forefathers for generations should be put up to auction, because the State recognizes the fact that Bapoo has a right of ownership in the land. He cultivates and should not pay more than is necessary to defray his fair share of the cost of Government. It is easy to make such assertions as "that all modern economists agree that the "margin (of rental) ought not to go into private "hands," but "should go to defray the expenses of the State ; " but we should be inclined to doubt that this is the doctrine of these economists. Their doctrine is rather, we take it, that he who cultivates the land should enjoy the fruits of it, and peasant proprietors have long been the theme of their praise. That the land is the best source of revenue for a State all are agreed, but we have yet seen it written in no books which have any authority either that this revenue should be limited not by the proper wants of an economical Government but by the highest rent that can be extracted from the cultivators—which would make very small holdings untenable : or that the State had an alternative right of letting at a high rent or putting up land—*pace* Mr. Knight—regarded as the property of village communities and afterwards of individual members of the community for centuries, subject only to the just demands of Government towards its support—to auction from time to time. A Statesman and Economist who is always informing the world of the influence his writings have had in shaping the policy of Government should surely weigh his words—the words which he believes to be so highly esteemed by others. A system of Government which would all at once treble or quadruple the customary or actual land tax or rent—which claims as a right to put up the occupancy of lands held for centuries *and cultivated by the occupants* to auction periodically if they are not assessed so heavily as to leave the occupant no margin of rent, would—until the doctrines taught by the Economist are taught in the form of catechism (these Editorial Notes seem written with that idea) in every school and have brought conviction to the breast of every ryot—require an army of double or treble our present strength to keep it standing. But we cannot argue with a writer of such utter clap-trap, and we can only be sorry that a clever man should be led away by a habit of perpetually straining after an affectedly forcible style of writing into exaggerated statements which cannot be supposed to contain his own opinions or any one else's, and which only do harm to his own cause and weaken the just influence of the fourth estate on public opinion.

What we have complained of, in the recent proceedings of Revenue Survey officers in this Presidency, is their too great eagerness to exact, on revision, the heaviest assessment that the land will bear from occupiers holding fields under the Thirty Years' Settlement. The case of the Canara landlords is, of course, quite distinct from that of the Crown tenants in the older provinces of the Presidency. With regard to the latter, the State unquestionably has the legal right to rack-rent the fields of the peasantry, and it might easily quote Mussulman and Mahratta precedents in justification of such a policy. But it is not expedient for English statesmen to subject the cultivators of the soil to a thraldom like that from which it is the glory of Elphinstone and Wingate to have rescued them. We note, therefore, with great pleasure, in the papers on the revision of the assessment in the Poona Collectorate which were sent to us yesterday from the Secretariat, but on which we can only comment briefly to-day, signs of a change for the better in the tone of the official remarks about the land revenue. It is something to be thankful for, that Colonel Francis now admits the prudence, if not the necessity, of fixing a *maximum* limit to the increase of assessment on revision. "Considering," he says, "the difficulty of procuring "accurate data of the rise in prices, it will, I "think, be better to take from 50 to 60 per "cent. as the general scale of increase for the "Deccan districts on this account, subject to "such special increase or decrease as may be "found necessary in consequence of a high or low "scale of classification having been originally "adopted." It is true that the vagueness of this qualification robs the concession of half its value, since it really leaves the decision in each case to the Survey officers ; but the language used by Colonel Francis shows that he at least has some higher notion of the functions of Government than to suppose that the State should treat the ryots as a Marwarree would treat his debtors. The right principle of action is simply and clearly expressed in the statement, that "the amount "of increase to be imposed is after all a matter "to be regulated, not by actual calculation of "results only, but by considerations of State "policy."

CHOLERA has broken out at Nassick.

THE Hon. Robert Bourke, M. P. for Lynn Regis, passed through Bangalore on Sunday from Mysore.

THE King of Siam arrived at Agra on Tuesday evening. He was to stay at Agra till this morning.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH HOLKAR has established a cotton factory at Indore. The machinery is already *in situ.*

THE Earl of Wicklow arrived at Bangalore on Monday morning, and was the guest of Mr. Ross Mangles, the Judicial Commissioner.

THE *Indian Mirror*, the leading native paper of Calcutta, considers a Vagrancy Act for Hindoos and Mahomedans to be now more than ever necessary.

ON an application from the Bombay Government, the Government of India have sanctioned an additional grant of Rs. 5,000 for the deportation of European vagrants in this presidency.

THE traffic returns of the G. I. P. Railway for the week ending 27th January are again greatly in excess of the returns of the corresponding week last year. The increase amounts to Rs. 1,27,265.

AN impression is current at Delhi that next years's Camp of Exercise will be held in the neighbourhood of Neemuch, at which portions of the armies of all three presidencies will assist.

WE see it stated by a Calcutta contemporary that the Khan of Khelat is to be helped with money to enable him to crush the rebellion in his State, but that no armed intervention is to take place.

THE Ameer of Cabool has made an application for monetary assistance to enable him to surmount the financial difficulties he has been placed in by the rebellion of Yacoob Khan and the severe drought in Cabool.

ON Monday His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief visited the Field Hospital in Delhi Fort, in charge of Surgeon Stewart, R. A., and afterwards proceeded to Hindu Rao's house, where the native sick are accommodated.

WE (*Englishman*) hear that the stewards of the Calcutta Races have received a notice from the Commissioner of Police, that, by order of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Steeple-chase advertised for Saturday, the 20th of February, will not be allowed to take place.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH SCINDIA has returned to Gwalior. His Highness has before him the unpleasant task of examining into, and punishing, a conspiracy, which, it is said, was discovered to have been formed against him before his departure for the Camp of Exercise.

IT seems (says *Indian Daily News*) that as an after-thought in connection with the late census, it was determined to get the statistics of schools, but some wag must have had the thing in hand, for a return was asked for of the number of children in attendance at school on the 1st January 1872, when nearly every Anglo-Vernacular School in the country was closed for the usual vacation.

MR. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE ATURIA, representative of the Parsees of Western India at Teheran, writes, under date the 9th December, as follows :—"At present there is no change in the price of grain. Intelligence has been received of the fall of rain at Yezd, and consequently there will be no further scarcity of grain, but in consequence of the severe famine last year the people had expended what small amount they had with them, and hence their miserable condition."

WITH reference to a further loan asked for by the Chairman of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, for the extension of the drainage works to the northern part of the town, the Government of India, in the Financial Department, have concurred in the views expressed by the Government of Bengal on the subject, viz., that without a fresh Legislative enactment, the Calcutta Municipality cannot borrow in excess of the sum mentioned in section 9 of Act IX. (B.C.) of 1867.

WE stated the other day that 59 native newspapers are at present published in the Bombay Presidency. 24 are published in the town of Bombay, 3 in Poona, 2 in Tanna, 2 in Sattara, 2 in Nassick, 2 in Rutnagherry, 1 in Belgaum, 2 in Ahmednuggur, 1 in Kolapore, 1 in Jamkhundee, 1 in Sholapore, 1 in Dhoolia, 1 in Alibaug, 1 in Kulladghee, 1 in Dharwar, 2 in Surat, 4 in Ahmedabad, 2 in Kurrachee, 2 in Kaira, 1 in Rajcote, 1 in Broach, 1 in Kupperwunj, and 1 in Mahuda.

A TELEGRAM received yesterday informs us that Earl Morley has declined to accept the Governorship of Madras. With reference to this appointment the *Madras Times* informs us that about a month ago Lord Napier received a letter from the Secretary of State saying that his Grace hoped his Lordship was going to stay another year in Madras and that Lord Napier replied that he would on no account remain longer than the end of his sixth year of office, unless indeed for a week or two to enable his successor to join.

A BOMB proof vault of considerable size in Fort William has been made over by the military authorities to the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency for the storage of the currency reserve. The Military Department has been requested to issue necessary instructions to the Garrison Engineer to take steps, in communication with Head Commissioner, to make the place completely secure by effecting certain improvements, and also to make the necessary arrangements for placing a sentry on the south side of the vault, and for the exterior being looked after by the officers of the day.

THE following paragraph appears in yesterday's *Times of India* :—"Mr. Cowan, the Deputy Commissioner of Loodiana, has, we learn, been suspended—and, no doubt, called upon for justification, because of his having 'been present' at Muleir-Kotla on occasion of the blowing away from guns of the 49 Kooka prisoners. But no action has yet been taken by the authorities in regard to Mr. Forsyth, the Commissioner, who went down a day later to Muleir and hanged several other Kookas. Whether the mode of punishment adopted in the latter case has, in the eyes of the Viceroy and colleagues, presented extenuating circumstances on behalf of Mr. Forsyth, we have yet to hear."

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has directed the closing of the Calcutta Female Normal School. His Honour thinks it is clear after a three years' experiment that the Female Normal School has unquestionably failed. The Lieutenant-Governor is himself inclined to think that there is much in the view taken by the ladies most experienced in these matters, *viz.*, that it may be very dangerous to give women education, and a certain freedom of action, without the sanction of some religion. On the whole, therefore, under all the circumstances, Mr. Campbell has determined to abandon the Government Female Normal School for the present, and has intimated that he would prefer to give aid to any school maintained by private individuals or associations which really attract, and efficiently teach, a sufficient number of adult female pupils, and especially pupils of a class likely to make good school-mistresses in time.

THE Bishop of Calcutta has issued the following form of thanksgiving for the recovery of the Prince of Wales to be read on Sunday, February 4th, either just before the General Thanksgiving or after the third Collect for the day :—

"Brethren,—Let us return thanks to God for His late mercy in the restoration of the Prince of Wales to health and strength.

"O Almighty and Eternal God, who art the Author of life and death, who bringest down to the grave and bringest up again, who smitest and who makest whole, we give Thee hearty thanks that it hath pleased Thee to raise up and restore to health and strength Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, from his late dangerous sickness. We beseech Thee to fill him and all Thy people with true and abiding thankfulness for this and all other Thy great mercies ; and grant to him and to us, we pray Thee, O Lord, to show forth this our thankfulness by fervent devotion and charity, by godliness and true holiness, during the remainder of our days upon earth : To the honour and praise of Thy Holy Name, through Jesus Christ our Lord."

HIS Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the N. W. P. met all the nobles and chiefs of Bundlecund in Durbar on the evening of the 26th instant. The *Delhi Gazette* informs us that after the presentations His Honor addressed the assembly to the effect that thirty years ago he had first come into Bundlecund as settlement officer, and had never since lost sight of the welfare of its people. His present visit was, he said, one of the earnest wishes of his heart, and as it was not likely he would again see the native gentlemen before him, he wished to offer a few words of advice. He dilated upon the advantages likely to result to the country, in the absence of railroads, by the lines of road about to be and being constructed, and by the canal, the construction of which was in contemplation by the Government. He impressed upon the Rajahs and other landholders the necessity of encouraging education, the absence of which would otherwise leave them far behind their brethren of the Dooab and Bengal. He requested the suppression of infanticide, and finally asked them to see the necessity of limiting marriage expenses, as extravagance on such occasions resulted in endless misery to those who thoughtlessly rush into expenditure beyond their means on such occasions.

A CORRESPONDENT calls our attention to an instance of red-tapeism which even in ordinary circumstances must be extremely annoying to the parties concerned, and which in some cases might end in very serious results. The complaint refers to the manner in which invalid officers are treated who come to Bombay to appear before a medical board ; and we are assured that it is no unfrequent occurrence for officers arriving in Bombay dangerously ill to have to wait for a fortnight or even longer before they have an opportunity of appearing before the board. There are at present several gentlemen in Bombay waiting to go before a medical board, who have been here more than a week ; and last week, though the "cases" of several were sent in to Dr. Rogers, and though on Thursday week a board sat, these officers were informed that owing to their papers not having been sent in, they could not then appear before it, and would have to wait till the following Thursday. At this same board, we may mention, notwithstanding that these officers were waiting, only one man was permitted to appear. Then, everything having been arranged for their appearance at the board on Thursday, on attending at the Town Hall on that day the officers were informed that no board would sit, in consequence of one of the members, Dr. Foss, having gone away on duty ! Surely it is time that some reform were effected by which a sick officer coming to the Presidency may be able more readily to appear before a medical board. One of the cases to which we are at present referring is a serious one, as the gentleman is really very ill ; and in some such instances it would scarcely be surprising to learn that the ultimate result of this unnecessary delay was fatal.

THE *Madras Times*, in an article criticising severely the organisation of the Looshai expedition, remarks—It was established beyond doubt last year that the tribes who were chiefly implicated in the ruinous raids upon the Monierkhall and Alexandrapore tea estates were the Vonolels, the Howlongs, and the Sylhoos, and while General Brownlow was ordered to act upon the consciences of the two latter clans, General Bourchier was appointed to punish the former. A six days' march in a south-easterly direction from Tipai Mukh would, it was calculated at the commencement of the campaign, have enabled him to reach the Vonolel territory unmolested. But it is now *forty days* since he first reached Tipai Mukh, and instead of being in the heart of the Vonolel country, meting out justice and judgment to the guilty, he is, at this present moment, engaged painfully making his way, at infinite expense of labour and money, *in a north-easterly direction from Tipai Mukh*, towards a tribe who were at first said to be friendly, then suspected of being the contrary, and who are, after all, according to the latest despatches, once more declared to be apparently amicable ! Meanwhile time is flying, and though it is said that the troops need not return to British territory until the first week in March, we do not forget that, in the disastrous Cachar campaign of 1824 "the rains commenced in February, and continued without abatement throughout March." Already we are told that, only as early as the 8th of last month, there was "a very heavy fall of rain at Tipai Mukh which made the roads as slippery as glass and rendered them well nigh impassable for laden elephants." As Colonel Shouldham, too, found in 1824, so also General Bourchier now finds, that his difficulties increase as he advances. "The country," writes a correspondent, "seems to get if possible more jungly and the hill steeper and higher than ever, whilst the river cease to be navigable."

THE VICEROY AT RANGOON.

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY LORD MAYO.

OUR special correspondent sends us the following interesting telegram from Rangoon :—

RANGOON, THURSDAY, 2-56 P.M.

Yesterday morning the Viceroy inspected the jail and new public buildings, and then with Lady Mayo distributed prizes at the Roman Catholic school. At eleven o'clock a large party of Burmese ladies were received by Lady Mayo, whilst the Viceroy held a durbar for gentlemen. Nineteen native officials were decorated with gold cloths, chains, and medals for good service.

Unquestionably the native mind has been greatly disturbed by the Htee proceedings and a belief that Lord Mayo would restore British Burmah to the King. The Viceroy thanked those present for the splendid and hearty reception of the first representative of the Queen visiting Burmah since India had become an integral part of the British empire, and then added with great emphasis—

"Let no man tell you that any change is likely to occur. Arracan, Pegu, and Tenasserim are British, and British they will remain for many generations of men, but we rule you only for your good. We govern in order that you should live in peace, prosperity and happiness, that you should be free to come and go, that whatever you possess should be secure, that all your rights should be preserved and your national customs and habits respected."

The universal opinion is that the effect of this assurance will be marked and lasting. The local authorities have used consummate tact in this Htee matter, crediting the British Government with perpetuating the Burmese national emblem of supreme power and religious faith, and the Viceroy announced that all who had assisted in the elevation would receive certificates.

A boat race took place in the afternoon, and at night a dramatic representation.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRANCE.

DISTURBANCES AT BARCELONA.

THE ALABAMA CASE.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF MADRAS.

PARIS, 31ST JANUARY.

In the National Assembly to-day the discussion on the Treaty of Commerce with England was commenced. M. Thiers was present.

LONDON, 1ST FEBRUARY.

The *Times* of to-day deprecates the proposal made in the National Assembly for the denunciation by France of the Commercial Treaties with England.

MADRID, 31ST JANUARY.

Disturbances took place at Barcelona yesterday in consequence of a demonstration against the town dues, which ended in a conflict between the troops and the people.

LONDON, 1ST FEBRUARY.

The whole of the English Press are publishing leading articles on the Alabama case.

The Prince of Wales is progressing most favourably towards recovery. The thanksgiving on behalf of H. R. H. will take place at Saint Paul's Cathedral on the 27th instant.

Earl Morley has declined to accept the Governorship of Madras.

OBITUARY.—Van Shutterheim.

LONDON, 1ST FEB., 2 P.M.

The *Times* of to-day says that England must retire altogether from the Washington Treaty if the claims of America are persisted in.

The question regarding bills of lading for Canal steamers has been settled, calling forth certain restrictions on their coaling and provisioning.

The Stock Market is depressed in consequence of the alarm created by the Alabama question, and the uncertainty existing regarding the future state of the Money Market.

THE CAMP OF EXERCISE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, 29TH JANUARY.

Now that peace is declared, the relative merits of the chief warriors will possibly become matters of criticism. *Facile princeps* amongst the Divisional leaders is Major-General Travers, V.C. His combinations were ever the wiliest, his strategy the most sound ; but his tactics, owing chiefly to his lieutenant's faults, did not always *come off.*

When acting in combination with either General McMurdo or General Tombs against the Third, the over-eagerness of his Seconds-in-Command for personal distinction made the 'pot boil over.' and what should have been, had General Travers' instructions been implicitedly adhered to, a masterpiece of strategical success, resulted in victory certainly in one instance, owing to the incomprehensibly faulty dispositions of the enemy ; but in the other, on the occasion that General Tombs managed to get his Division across the Pontoon Bridge over the Jumna, when his position on the Delhi Ridge was attacked in front and flank by the combined forces of Generals Travers and McMurdo, had the latter officer played for his partner's hand as well as his own, the result might have been very different. It had been arranged by General Travers that he was to attack the ridge from the west, which would have drawn down General Tombs' force, while General McMurdo, his lieutenant, crept round the Delhi side of the ridge, and slipped between it and the pontoon bridge, when it would have been all up with General Tombs, his brilliant and talented Staff, and brave army. Instead of which, General McMurdo, as previously related, took the initiative, and the prettily-arranged little bit of strategy fell through. How disappointing for its originator ! That eagerness for personal distinction, which is, after all, a very selfish kind of dish, has probably ruined more carefully conceived and well-thought-out plans than anything else.

It was seen eventually that divided commands were not successful ; so in the concluding operations doubling up a couple of General Officers on the same side was obviated by making General Travers Senior Umpire, letting the two juniors fight it out. They proved themselves both good men, and worthy the high positions they hold, and it is only to be hoped that there are plenty more of the same pattern coming on.

Of the nine Brigadiers, the following came to the front, most will allow, in something of the following order :—First Ross, second Fraser, third Watson, fourth Walker, fifth Payne, and then the ruck. Brigadier Watson handled his Cavalry splendidly on parade, but whether his luck was against him, or his orders were not carried out, he was not successful in the more extended operations. His scouts did not find out all they might for him, and his patrolling was defective. Brigadier Fraser, had he not been selected for a superior appointment at Head Quarters, and had his health allowed it, would, with opportunity, have probably proved himself the best man at the Camp ; but his successor reaped the benefits of his labours, and had the good fortune to find himself at the head of a Brigade, which was posted up in everything, and fit to go anywhere at any pace.

Next to be considered are the various regiments and batteries.

Of the latter, F-F. Royal Horse Artillery was decidedly the best horsed, and E-F. Royal Horse Artillery got about quickest ; but still many old hands remarked that the pace was *not* what it was in the old days of the Mutiny, when "Tombs' Troop" and "Maude's Troop" used to race to come into action, taking ditches and low mud walls till the guns jumped like a pea on a drum. How the gunners seated "in the wheel" must have enjoyed themselves ! Those who have never sat on a limber going at speed across country cannot realize the sensation. Being kicked by a giant is the nearest thing to it !

Amongst the British Cavalry, the 11th Hussars were an easy first, as amongst the Infantry were the 92nd Highlanders. In the Native Cavalry, the Central India Horse and 12th Bengal Cavalry were quite the pick, the 6th and 8th coming next as to horses and general turn-out ; and, in the Native Infantry, the Punjab regiments cut out the rest. The 29th, 40th, and 10th looked best, then 32nd, 14th, and 45th, the latter being a splendid body of upstanding Sikhs, perfect specimens of this handsome race.

The suffering Miners have come out very well, and are evidently very carefully drilled and instructed.

Altogether, Lord Napier of Magdala may feel justly proud of commanding a most efficient and formidable army.

The following little incident is worthy of a place in *Punch*—Scene: A ploughed field. *Personæ :* A Staff Officer. (A theoretical giant in the Art of War as practised in Germany.) His horse has jumped *hard*, and he has not *remained.* In reply to a suggestion from a brother Staff Officer that he should go on with his General, he muttereth, "No, if you please, I am an Infantry officer, I "am not *au fait at the steeple* chase !"

CAMP GENERAL ORDERS, 26TH JANUARY 1872.

The Commander-in-Chief will hold a levée on Tuesday next at 1 P.M., on the ground where the soldiers' games take place, and Lady Napier will hold a reception at the same hour and place.—By order,

(Signed) T. WRIGHT, Colonel,
Deputy Adjutant General.

This will be quite in Camp style, an open air levée and reception.

The King of Siam departs by train to-morrow in the middle of the day.

A Committee composed as follows :—PRESIDENT—Colonel C. C. Fraser, C. B., V. C., 11th Hussars. MEMBERS—Major Wilkinson, 16th Lancers ; Major Cordner, Royal Artillery ; Major Stewart, Acting Adjutant General, Mysore Division ; Major Sir Wm. Hamilton, Bart., Royal Horse Artillery,—assembled yesterday for the purpose of settling the amount of line gear required to be carried by Artillery and Cavalry on the line of march and in the field, and the mode in which it should be carried.

Officers Commanding batteries of Artillery and regiments of British Cavalry were invited to submit suggestions personally, or in writing, to the President.

The result of their labours has been that for Cavalry 7 lbs. of gear, besides 1 lb. for the corn bag, is to be the recognised *minimum. Maximum* would be the more appropriate word, when all the dead weight that the wretched horses have to stagger along under is taken into account.

It is to be hoped that the day is not far distant when a light cart per troop will be attached to Cavalry regiments containing all force appliances, and a good deal of what is now carried on the horse.

You have doubtless got correspondents in Looshai, so it is no news, I fancy, telling you that our forces have at last had a real brush with the enemy, that General Bourchier is wounded, 5 men killed and 13 wounded, the loss to the Looshais being estimated as much heavier. Mary Winchester is to be delivered up.

The practice of the *baby* guns appears to be all that could be desired, dropping shells into the middle of the stockades, and proving the fallacy of all that was written about the calibre being too light for the work ; as it is reported that, had they been at all heavier, it would have been impossible to have got them over the ground.

This grand annual Steeple Chase at Calcutta appears to have been a murderous business. One rider nearly killed, and another quite killed. Such jumps appear to have been put up as nothing but a cat could negotiate. Two horses, however, out of the field appear to have passed the post. No. 1 going the wrong side of a flag was of necessity disqualified, but No. 2, who honestly rode the Course, to be also disqualified, was too heartrending for the owner and rider. The reason that it was to be considered "no race" being that the Judge had left his box ! !

How much longer is this amateur system to continue on the Indian turf ? Some privileged old gentlemen are allowed to indulge the little vanity of leading in the winner, &c., &c., as if a Judge was authorized in having any feeling in the world ! And in a steeple chase particularly no horse is the winner till all have 'weighed out' without objections. Our own steeple chases come off on Wednesday over a fair hunting course and the next day the general break-up commences. An elaborate history of the operations is being compiled at Army Head Quarters, to which Colonel Baigrie's surveys will be valuable addenda. We shall see a standard work issue in a few months possibly, entitled, "Great Manœuvres of the Army of India"—the battles will be re-fought over desert, and it will be proved quite clearly how if Tombs had only not done this, or if McMurdo *had* done that, "the affair lay in a nutshell," &c., &c. ! and Jones will explain to Tomkins how *he* would have managed the whole thing. Take away Jones' port and walnuts ; substitute a pulling horse with his head up in the air for his comfortable chair ; and the Tooklukabad ravines for his dining room ; and then ask him more about it !

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP, DELHI, 29TH JANUARY.

ON Saturday the 27th, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief turned the whole force out to manœuvre in the attack of a skeleton army holding the villages of Mullickpore and Mahsudpore. The latter is one-and-a-half miles north-east of the village of Mahrowlee, and about the same distance east of the Kootub. Mullickpore is nearly north east of Mahsudpore, and is about one to one-and-a half mile in distance. The opposition had a battery constructed a little to the south, and in advance of Mullickpore on their right, for they faced southwards in the direction of the attack. A second battery was placed well in advance of the direct line between the two villages, but about the centre. The third position for a battery was slightly in advance of the village on their left.

A mile direct south of Mullickpore, on the ridge of the table land on which all these villages are situated, is a very commanding hillock, which nearly enfiladed the second battery of the enemy, while it was to a great extent protected from the fire of the first battery. On the top of this knoll was a Trigonometrical Survey mark. Here the fight was developed, and the guns were first brought into position by the attack.

In the morning the attacking force was drawn up to the west and rear of the village of Getournee, about three miles to the south of the occupied position.

The two Divisions, consisting of seven regiments each, were drawn up in two lines. A Brigade of each Division of four regiments forming the first ; that is, eight regiments in the first and six in the second line, the Artillery and Cavalry, with exception of the scouts, in rear.

When the scouts had reported the position occupied by the enemy, the first line in column of Battalions at quarter distance were ordered to advance, the left Battalion directing.

In this way they marched till just within range of the enemy, and a very pretty sight it was, the Cavalry moving off to the extreme right flank to protect the advance from counter attack.

When within range, the left Battalion of the Left Brigade, the 20th Regiment, advanced along the top of the ridge as skirmishers, the 45th, 2nd Battalion, supporting, and the other two regiments in rear in echelon, the second Brigade following in reserve.

In this way the army advanced till the skirmishers arrived close in front of Mullickpore, and the possession of the hillock before mentioned had been obtained ; guns opened on the centre battery of the enemy, and, the Horse Artillery on the extreme right of the attack also opening a heavy fire, the enemy were driven from their positions, and their batteries withdrawn.

The capture of this knoll, and the attack on Mullickpore, enabled the tactics to be changed, for, before the withdrawal of the guns of Nos. 2 and 3 Battery, the Infantry could not have advanced over the open plain, and the attack had so far to be made only on the right flank of the enemy.

The Infantry were sent along the outer side of the ridge, being thus protected from the fire of the defence ; but, when the batteries were withdrawn, two of them were sent round behind Mullickpore on to the plain and suddenly appeared close to the advancing columns, and opened fire unexpectedly. The skirmishers and their supports were, however, too close to them to be dispersed, and after a couple of rounds they were limbered up and withdrawn to another favorable position, about a couple of hundred yards in the rear, where they once more opened fire for a few rounds before finally retiring.

This manœuvre was certainly neatly and judiciously executed, and, had it not been for the fact that the skirmishers had advanced so close, a heavy loss would have been sustained by the attack.

The attack being thus far advanced, the second line was steadily advanced to their direct front, and the Right Brigade moved by echelon of companies to the right, the whole forming a line on the crest of the watershed, which runs from the knoll, with the Survey mark, nearly directly to Mahsudpore.

The line lay down when in position, and all the guns were brought into play on the defenders, who, giving up both the villages, had retreated to a range of low hills about 1,200 yards behind their first position.

Here a direct exchange of Artillery fire took place for some time. The attack having the heaviest and most numerous lines of fire so far punished the enemy's batteries that the Horse Artillery were ordered to gallop up past their left flank, and take those batteries in enfilade. This was bravely done, but the opposition, foreseeing the heavy loss to their defence were these batteries permitted to take up ground behind some low hills in the vicinity of the village of Mahsudpore, turned the attention of the whole of their artillery fire on them as they galloped past, hoping by thus concentrating their fire to prevent the accomplishment of what was the death-blow to their position. In the meanwhile, the whole line of the attacking Infantry were moved

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

round to beyond the village of Mahsudpore, and formed a concave line flanking the enemy.

As the day was waning, the halt was sounded, and the last battle brought to an end.

The horses were watered and the men fed, after which the various regiments marched off to their positions for the march past—a special benefit to the King of Siam.

This parade was singularly beautiful; the variety of colours and forms, the different dresses and arms, all tended to enhance the splendour of the review.

The first Battery of Horse Artillery was simply perfect, while among the Cavalry and Infantry, all of whom marched with the 10th Hussars, the 40th and 45th N. I. and 92nd Highlanders were specially noted.

It is rumoured that the King of Siam expressed his delight, and stated that he had never before seen such an imposing spectacle.

Games and sky races wind up the programme if Jupiter Pluvius does not intervene, as he seems determined to do, as far as one can judge from the appearance of the atmosphere.

All officers will leave with many new ideas. Thoughts will be engendered in many who otherwise would have let military life and duties slide past; while this good has undoubtedly been done, that everyone foresees the necessity of decision and judgment in action, to arrive at which requires a study of the bearing and relations of the whole three arms one with another.

THE LOOSHAI EXPEDITION.

The following intelligence has reached Government from General Bourchier, C. B.:—

January 27th.—Yesterday a detachment, consisting of one hundred infantry and two steel guns, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Roberts, attacked and burnt a large village called Taikoom, consisting of two hundred houses, about five miles distant. The road leading to the village was very strongly stockaded, but on the first position being burned, the enemy appeared to lose heart, and retired to the village, which was situated on a naturally strong hill, and was also stockaded. The enemy were in great numbers, and evidently intended to defend the village. The Artillery were brought into action at twelve hundred yards, and made admirable practice; the second shell bursting in the middle of the village. The Infantry then advanced under cover of the Artillery fire, and stormed the village, which was taken without the loss of a man on our side. The road crossed a mountain six thousand feet high, and Colonel Roberts reports heavier guns could not have been taken up the precipitous sides. A second detachment was sent towards our last camp to burn our dead, which had been hurriedly buried. The Looshais had not visited the spot, their dead were lying about as on the previous day; they are to be collected and burnt. The death of two of Poiboy's chief men is reported. Our smooth-bore ammunition was found on some of the dead bodies, thus identifying the men as connected with last year's raids. No attempt has been made so far to fire on us or our convoys, the result doubtless of the loss inflicted on the enemy, which the Looshais in camp report to have been very heavy. My wound is progressing very favourably.

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NASSICK, 1st February.

Mr. Macpherson, the joint Judge, who had arrived here to preside at our Sessions Court, has left. He was painstaking in hearing all the cases brought before him. Of the ten cases that were sent up, eight were convicted. Among these were two of murder. In one case of murder there was one prisoner, and eight men in the other. The first prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to death, and in the second case four prisoners were found guilty and sentenced to death, one got off, and three were sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

We are about losing an old, faithful, and meritorious servant of Government, Mr. Williams, the Assistant Conservator of Forests, who will soon retire on the pension he has so well earned. Mr. Williams once belonged to the Indian Navy, and was from that department promoted by the late Sir Charles Napier of Sind. Mr. Williams' post will, I learn, be given to a Civil Servant in H. M.'s Service. Mr. Shuttleworth, the Conservator of Forests, is among us. He has no doubt come to look to the wants of the district, and to wish an old comrade God-speed and a good-bye.

Cholera has again appeared in this town, and I much fear that owing to general scarcity of water and food many will suffer and this dreadful plague may hang about the zills.

CHARGES AT THE ELPHINSTONE BUNDERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It was generally believed that, on Government resuming possession of the Elphinstone land property, the people would derive some benefit from the costly bargain our parental Government made with the proprietors of that bunder, by having the trade of the island relieved from the heavy fees it had to pay, and thereby the taxpayers, with whose money the property was purchased, derive a corresponding advantage, by being able to procure the necessaries of life cheap which were encumbered with these heavy fees; but having lately had occasion to compare the list of fees charged by Messrs. Nicol and Co., the then managers of that property, with those now charged by Mr. Ryan on behalf of Government, I am astonished to find that the fees are not only not lessened, but on the contrary they are in most instances increased from 50 to 100 per cent.

I subjoin a list of some of them for the information of the public:—

A bundle of dinner leaves,* used by the poor natives, and worth about twelve annas, was formerly charged six pies, is now taxed one anna.

A bundle of brooms,* worth about one rupee eight annas, was formerly charged one anna, is now taxed two annas.

A case containing one dozen brandy, which was formerly allowed to be kept free for seven days in any of the bunders, and then if not removed within that time was only charged one anna, is now charged two annas (just double the fee) from the date of landing.

A case of wine, which was formerly charged one anna six pies, is now charged two annas.

Fruit and parched-gram sellers, who were formerly allowed free entrance to the bunders to sell gram, &c., to the clerks and workpeople, are now charged from eight annas to one rupee fee; and these fees have increased in the same ratio in a hundred instances, and the poor people have to pay them in these hard times in the prices charged for these things.

Formerly the boats used in bringing goods or in conveying passengers were not charged anything besides their licence fee, but now they have not only to pay the licence fees, but are also compelled to pay basin rent; varying from two to eight annas a trip, or from one to rupees four per month, according to the size of the boats; and this is not the only grievance which merchants have to complain, but the worry and trouble they have to undergo on account of their having to prepare two sets of documents, &c., and the consequent loss of time it entails on them and for which we poor people have to pay them in some shape or other.

On the next occasion I shall bring to your notice how Mr. Ryan arbitrarily levies fees on goods without any law or authority.

Please give a corner for this letter—Yours, &c.,

A NATIVE OF BOMBAY.

Bombay, 1st February.

* These two articles were exempted by Government from duty on account of their being considered of trifling value and forming one of chief necessaries of Hindoo life. They are under the present regime charged from 10 to 14 per cent on their value, and thus pay more then jewellery, &c.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—No doubt many of your readers have remarked, when going through the Victoria Gardens, during the past two or three years, the disgracefully barren appearance they presented. This they do still present, and are likely to present, except in that little oval spot, well hedged in, always under the eye of the Superintendent, which seems to exhaust all the little energy he possesses. It is a very saddening prospect to have before us, when men in whom entire confidence has been put by the public fail to realize its expectations. I don't believe that any town, whether large or small, of any pretension whatsoever in India, should support a garden when its management is conducted by one who really lacks a knowledge of the rudiments of gardening. The object of a garden like the Victoria, in addition to beautifying a town, is to support itself in a great measure. Any person of ordinary observant powers will notice that the Victoria Gardens could do this very easily. Enough of land, well supplied with water, lies waste in these gardens when it could be made to provide half the island with fruit and vegetables all the year round—and yet with all these advantages at hand no move has been made in the right direction. What are we to understand from this, but that the M P Y are thoroughly indifferent to the future fate of these gardens, which in my opinion could be made to rival any of similar dimensions in England.

STIRRUP.

N.B.—To be continued.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Perhaps the force of custom will keep your readers waiting, it is impossible to say how long, but, no doubt, till the committee's next meeting, to hear the answers to those pointed questions about the Victoria Gardens, put forth in your issue of the 30th ultimo by "Stirrup," although I am sure Dr. Gray has made up his replies on the subject already. However, as he has not the discretion of Solomon, I have had come to me "a bird of the air" to "tell the matter."

First, then, the Municipality took over the Victoria Gardens from the A. H. S. with the view of monopolising the supply of fruit and vegetables to the presidency town.

Secondly, they have run into debt for this charge by failing experiments conducted by a highly remunerated botanist instead of a well-paid practical gardener.

Thirdly, the assets are all that one may see in the gardens, particularly noting the zoological specimens and the botanical library. Also what may be realized by a tax on bread (fruit).

Fourthly, the gardens were specially intended for the divertissement and floral tastes of the inhabitants of Bombay generally and not for a small community of connoisseurs; and, therefore, while no rondeletia can be obtained, any one, for the asking, may have an abundance of shoots from the prickly pear *et hoc genus omne*.

Fifthly, the fact is, the committee have never anything satisfactory to report in print.

1st February. OBSERVER.

EXPECTED HOLIDAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The King of Siam is expected to arrive in Bombay at the end of next week; and, as the Government have received instructions from Calcutta to shew every mark of respect to His Majesty, it is to be hoped that a holiday may be granted to all public offices either on the day of his arrival or departure; and I am sure all private establishments will follow suit.

The ceremony of unveiling the Queen's statue takes place about the time; but may I suggest a little alteration in the time fixed for it? The presence of His Majesty the King of Siam at such an imposing procession as the unveiling of a statue will add lustre to the occasion; so that some day after his arrival in Bombay may be appointed for the ceremony. That day should also be observed as a general holiday.

There is another and more solemn occasion than either of the foregoing, which requires to be kept as a close holiday. I refer to the 20th instant, which has been set apart as a day of humiliation and thanksgiving almost all over Her Majesty's vast dominions, for the recovery of the Prince of Wales from his recent serious illness. The Viceroy returns to Calcutta to attend divine service at the Cathedral that day; and as the Parsees, Hindus, and Mahomedans, have all agreed to meet at their respective places of worship for the same purpose, I think Tuesday the 20th instant may also be observed as a general holiday.

I beg to throw out these suggestions for the consideration of the authorities. E. R.

Bombay, 2nd February.

SHIP "IVANHOE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Messrs. Blay and Mackintosh, in their last Freight Circular, say "the large ship Ivanhoe, 1,610 tons, has been berthed for Havre, but we are informed that there is still a duty on produce shipped in American bottoms." We beg to inform you that a fortnight ago, when a rumour to this effect was spread by interested parties, we telegraphed to Havre as follows:—

"Inform immediately duty on cotton imported under American flag from here."

The reply received dated 13th January was—

"American flag same as English. New duty not noted yet."

You will see from the above that this statement of Mess. Blay and Mackintosh is without any foundation, and as it is likely to injure us we trust you will insert this in your to-morrow's issue.—We remain, Sir, yours truly,

MOOLJEE THACKERSEY & Co.,
Charterers of the Ship.

"ADEN PORT CHARGES."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In its issue of the 13th instant, your contemporary, the *Times of India*, has published an article which, though based upon "undoubted authority," contains such an extraordinary series of mis-statements, that I trust you will, in justice to the public, who might otherwise be led away through their faith in the generally correct information of the paper referred to, grant me space in your columns for a few words in reply, which will I hope be accepted as satisfactory, though based on no authority save that of Acts of the Legislature, Government Notifications, and official returns.

I should commence by stating that this article, which is entitled, "How the Port of Aden is threatened with Decay," puts the case as follows:—

"Five or six years ago, as every one knows, Aden was a free port, but the authorities, believing that vessels would be obliged to use it as a coal depôt, resolved to levy port dues of one anna per registered ton on all shipping entering the harbour. No audible objection was made to this, but as the Suez Canal was approaching completion, the eager officials concerned thought a grand opportunity offered for making a good 'haul,' so the port dues were immediately doubled, and an additional charge of one anna for pilotage was put on. About six months ago (*i.e.*, July) an additional charge of four pies a day, equal to Rs. 40 for a vessel of two thousand tons burden, was imposed for the use of swinging buoys, whilst, stranger still, no pilot establishment was kept up, nor were any pilots furnished to those who paid for them. This 'piling up of the agony' of fees has so reduced the port that it is already decaying, whilst its approaching extinction would be confidently looked for every day, had not that 'sagacious financier, General Tremenheere,' come to the rescue in time to save the goose while she had still a golden egg or two to lay, by recommending that a considerable reduction in the dues should be made, not however before he had been caused great embarrassment by pursuing for so long the grasping policy indicated above."

Such, almost in the *ipsissima verba* of the article, is the charge which, resting on the undoubted authority of a (presumably) Aden correspondent, whose letter reached the *Times of India* by the previous mail, tends to throw, by that journal's showing, grave discredit upon the administration of affairs at Aden.

Allow me to present the following facts before your readers. Port dues were first levied at Aden on the 1st of May 1858 (not five or six, but nearly fourteen years ago,) under the authority of Act No. XV. of 1858, at the rate of one anna per ton. The experience of some years proved that the revenue of the port, at this rate, was not sufficient to meet its current expenses, and in 1863 (Bombay) Act No. IV. was passed, authorizing the levy of fees at three annas per ton from the 1st May. Whether the Suez Canal was at that time approaching completion is a question which can scarcely be answered in the affirmative.

At the end of 1869, however, the Canal *had* arrived at completion, and the first care of the Aden authorities was how, in view of the anticipated extension of commerce passing through the Red Sea, to lower the Aden charges. Necessarily some caution had to be exercised at first, and it was thought unwise to make too great a reduction at once, so, by a Government Notification dated 8th April 1870, the dues were lowered merely from three annas to two annas a ton. The port continued to prosper, however, and by a subsequent Notification, dated 8th November of the same year, they were still further lowered to one anna per ton, the rate at which they were originally levied. The amended Port Rules were at the same time published in the *Government Gazette*, and since that time no alteration of any description has been made in the constitution of the port. The charge of four pies a day for swinging moorings, which was imposed about six months ago, exists therefore solely in the imagination of your contemporary.

With regard to the pilotage dues, which on the same authority were not imposed until the immense pickings to be derived from the Suez Canal first loomed in view, I may mention that they were originally levied twenty years ago under the authority of the Government of India, and that they were fixed at an uniform rate of one anna per ton in 1858, whilst, strange as it may seem to the *Times of India*, after its assertion to the contrary, a highly efficient pilot establishment is maintained out of them, whose services are available for every vessel entering the harbour. This establishment, whose *personnel* has of course varied with the requirements of the port, at present consists of one European and three Native pilots.

The *Times of India* appears to be fully informed with regard to the remedy which the "sagacity" of General Tremenheere is prepared to apply, and it is not necessary to make any remark upon that point. It should, however, be stated that as no changes have been made in the administration of the port since the appointment of General Tremenheere to the Aden Residency, that "financier" can scarcely be held responsible for the embarrassment which the *Times of India* so much deplores. It may, however, be consolatory to that journal to learn *apropos* to the decay and threatened extinction of the port, that it has never shown signs of greater vitality than at present, as the following statement will show.

Statement showing number and tonnage of vessels arriving in the Port of Aden together with the amount of dues levied thereon, during the six months ending December 1870 and December 1871 respectively:—

Months.	No. of Vessels.*		Tonnage of Vessels.		Amount of Dues Collected.					
	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.			1871.		
July	33	52	33,831	58,390	6,814	0	0	6,755	13	6
August ...	34	49	37,443	62,537	6,[illegible]2	2	0	8,081	3	0
Sept. ...	31	35	32,647	43,799	6,93[illegible]	8	9	5,350	8	6
October ...	34	41	40,320	51,155	8,411	5	0	5,2[illegible]8	11	6
November	22	38	24,216	43,053	4,874	11	7	4,744	1	0
December	40	45	39,515	52,761	4,734	1	6	5,380	2	0
Total...	194	260	207,972	311,698	38,518	12	10	35,560	7	6

* Number and tonnage of Country Crafts not included.

All Government vessels and others exempt from dues have been excluded from this statement, as well as country craft, whilst it should be recollected that the Port Dues were levied during the latter half of 1871 at half the rate at which they obtained during the corresponding period of 1870.

It will be observed, in conclusion, that the main charge brought by the *Times of India*, viz., that the authorities at Aden took advantage of the facilities afforded by the opening of the Suez Canal to make a grand, though misguided, financial *coup*, is at once disposed of by the authorities I have cited above, which any one who pleases may verify without more trouble than is involved in turning over the leaves of the *Government Gazette*. It is plain that, so far from the dues having been increased, they have within the past two years been lowered in a ratio of two to one. I cannot help thinking that the rash and unfounded statements to which we have been treated by your contemporary, and which have been accepted on the authority of irresponsible correspondents without a moment's enquiry into their truth or falsehood, are only calculated to cast discredit upon the vehicle in which they are presented to the world, and to teach the outside public to view with caution the facts and opinions it may advance upon all other topics.—I am, &c.

X.

Aden, 24th January.

BOMBAY.

Educational.—Mr. Peile, the Director of Public Instruction, who is now on his inspectorial tour, is at present at Carwar.

Municipal Fines.—A number of municipal cases were disposed of by Mr. Nana Morojee on Thursday, and the fines inflicted amounted to Rs. 70.

Small Cause Court.—During Wednesday and Thursday, 177 new suits were filed in the Small Causes Court, and of these 7 were under the extended jurisdiction.

Persian Parsees.—As the Chowpatty dhurumshalla is being repaired at present, the Persian Parsees have been removed temporarily to the Maneckjee Shett's Oart, Fort.

King of Siam.—We learn that the bungalow of Mr. Nowrajee Ardaseer Davur, situated at Cumballa, has been rented for Rs. 3,000, for a week, for the use of the King of Siam.

Assault.—The Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday fined a man named Gopall Anundrao Rs. 20, for committing an assault against the person of one Puna Natha.

Accident.—On Thursday, a labourer employed on board the steam-ship Atlanta, had his legs broken by the fall of a heavy piece of iron. He was sent to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

The Unveiling of the Queen's Statue.—We are in a position to state that the Queen's statue is not to be unveiled on the 8th inst., as was mentioned the other day by a Poona paper.

Anglo-Vernacular School at Sukkur.—Thirteen months' additional leave, without pay, has been granted to Mr. Dowlutram Suratsing, head master Anglo-vernacular School, Sukkur.

Mr. C. Gonne.—We believe that Mr. C. Gonne, Secretary to Government in the Political, Judicial, and Educational departments, is expected here from England by the end of this month.

The Special Jury.—The gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned to serve at the present Criminal Sessions, were informed yesterday that their attendance was no longer required at this Sessions.

Pantomimes in Poona.—The *Deccan Herald* is glad to hear that the promised pantomime by the amateurs of H. M.'s 56th Regiment will be performed in a few days under the management of Sergeant F. Kempster.

Inquest.—Dr. Hewlett, Coroner, held an inquest yesterday at Dhobee Talao, on the body of a Portuguese, aged about sixty-five years, and named Benjamin Neaves. The jury found that the deceased had died from disease of the heart.

Theft by a Parsee Priest.—A Parsee priest named Shapoorjee Cursetjee was yesterday convicted by Mr. Cooper of stealing a brass water-cock belonging to one Visram Succaram, and, being an old offender, he was sentenced to receive seven stripes.

The *Bombay Chabook* states, from the authority of a friend at Surat, that H. H. Mulharao has not made up his mind yet to come to Bombay to witness the ceremony of unveiling the statue, and if he at all comes here, his stay will be no longer than five or six days.

Relief to the Persian Parsees.—We observe that last month Rs. 420 were subscribed at the Chowpatty dhurumshalla, Rs. 18 at the Hormusjee Wadia's Fire Temple, and Rs. 36 at the Cowasjee Byramjee's Fire Temple, to the fund for the relief of the Persian Parsees.

A Case for the Sessions.—Mr. Cooper, the Second Magistrate of Police, on Thursday committed Keshew Dewjee and Bhugwant Succaram for trial at the present Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of stealing Rs. 92, the property of one Tookaram Crushna.

New Barristers.—Within the last week the Bombay Bar has received an accession to its strength of two more members, Mr. W. A. Hart, B.A., and Mr. Edgcumbe Ferguson Edwardes. The latter gentleman took the oaths on Thursday before Sir Charles Sargent, at the High Court.

The Resident of Baroda.—Colonel Barr, Resident at Baroda, has arrived here for some State business; and according to the *Bombay Chabook* he is to proceed to England in March next. It is reported that a well-known member of the Civil Service will act for him during his absence.

Municipal Offence.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Thursday, a Mussulman named Peerbhoy Cadurbhoy was fined Rs. 50, for having failed to comply with a notice from the Municipal Commissioner to remove a new gallery projection of beams of his house situated in Khara Talao Street.

Mr. Bhasker Damodhur.—We learn that Mr. Bhasker Damodhur, Fourth Judge of the Small Causes Court, who is now on leave at Poona, and who was seriously ill there, has much improved in health, and is expected in Bombay in the course of next month to resume charge of his appointment.

The Standing Medical Committee will assemble to-day, at 12 o'clock, noon, in the office of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospital, B. M. S., to examine Captain Rowling, 58th Regiment; Lieutenant Hardinge, R. H. A.; and Lieutenant Ramsay, 4th Hussars, and such other officers as may appear before it.

Broach Magistrate's Court.—The *Broach Wartman* complains that, with the exception of the Deputy Magistrate's Court, the courts of the rest of the magistrates at Broach are held in their respective bungalows. It is only when the residences of the magistrates are not convenient that their courts are held in Government buildings.

Victoria Theatrical Company.—The amateurs of this company reproduce to night, at their own theatre, the new sensational drama in Hindostanee, entitled, "Goolay—Bukavlee," to be followed by a farce. We have already spoken very favourably of the merits of the play, and need simply refer the reader to the advertisement in another column.

Programme of Music to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 19th Regiment at the Esplanade this evening:—

March	Pueblo	Arban.
Overture	Il Barbiere	Rossini.
Quadrille	Les Brigands	Strauss.
Selection (Op.)	La Grande Duchesse	Offenbach.
Valse	Doann Julia	Laurent.
Galop	Harem Scarum	Cassidy.

Action on a Promissory Note.—At the Small Causes Court yesterday, before the First Judge, a case was called for hearing in which Mr. Rustomjee Pestonjee, auctioneer, sued Captain J. W. Holland to recover Rs. 536, amount of a promissory note dated the 5th January 1872. The plaintiff said that he was not able to serve the summons on the defendant. The Court ordered an *alias* summons to issue returnable on the 4th March.

Suicide.—A coroner's inquest was held on Wednesday at the Morgue, Camateepoora, on the body of Sukkur, woman, aged about thirty years. On Wednesday afternoon a policeman observed her sitting on the parapet wall of the Nacoda Tank. He ran towards her for the purpose of apprehending her, but as she saw the peon she jumped into the tank. When taken out she was found to be dead. The jury upon the evidence came to the conclusion that the woman had committed suicide by jumping into the Nacoda Tank whereby she was drowned.

We understand that in the civil suit brought by Narayan Nagesh Birkar against Mr. Trenn and other members of the Poona Police Force, which came on for hearing before Mr. Murphy, the Acting Assistant Judge of Poona, on Saturday last, the judgment was given in favour of Mr. Trenn, and the plaint of Narayan Nagesh Birkar was dismissed.—*Deccan Herald*.

The Municipal Service and Reductions.—The first impression created by Mr. Hope's policy of reductions in municipal expenditure has been unfavourable, and we are fraid justly so. For we are told one of the first items that attracted his notice was stationery, undue economy in which brings with it the evil of early obliteration of records. The next were the peons and bill-receivers, and next the clerks. Now it is easy to cut down salaries and numbers of this branch of the service, for the humble people submit tremblingly to their fate and unlike the high paid officers address no remonstrances or arguments based on a regard for the public service against the reductions. Moreover, the superior officers, while they acquiesce in these reductions to allow the storm to blow over safely for themselves, renew their demands for more hands on account of heavy work to be done, and the fallacious retrenchments have again to be given up, so that the only result is a waste of high-paid time in arranging the reductions and dismissals and re-arranging the additions to the establishments; and injustice and distress to the poor victims. For, while little or no regard is paid to length of service at the time of dismissal, recommendations and favouritism prevail when new men are entertained, and thus friendless worth suffers. We are afraid Mr. Hope's estimates of the amount of office-work and hands to do it are below the average standard, and feel little doubt the apprehended result will come to pass under his immediate successor.—*Hindoo Reformer*.

HIGH COURT.—3rd February.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

FOR JUDGMENT.

653-70—Dallas and Lynch—Cooverbaee, widow, v. Manockbaee, widow—C. Tyebjee.

LONG CAUSE.

218-71—C. Tyabjee—Shujawoodeen Tyabjee and others v. The Commercial Bank Corporation—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Part-heard.

MOTION.

430-69—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Burjorjee Jamsetjee v. Dorabjee Framjee—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Part-heard.

LONG CAUSES.

516-70—C. Tyabjee—Diogo Antonio Rodrigues v. Ardaseer Chinoy—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

THE BAND OF THE 83rd.

Last night, when the band of the 83rd Regiment made their first appearance on the Esplanade, we had a delightful improvement on the music we have been accustomed to for a considerable time past. We do not mean to depreciate the laudable efforts of the Band of the 19th N. I. Of course that it is not so good as the 83rd's is not at all to be wondered at, but nevertheless the fact remains that the music supplied by the 83rd is a delightful improvement. The band has great strength, the instruments are in fine tone, the musicians are in splendid training, and individually they play with an appreciation that has the most spirited effect in the *ensemble*. Full justice was done to the pleasant selections with which we were favoured. Every one in the habit of perambulating the Esplanade for those ante-prandial strolls which are so necessary to existence remarked the fineness of the 83rd's performances, and when the last notes of the National Anthem had been sounded as hearty applause, from natives as well as Europeans, as we have ever heard, gave the performers an earnest of the appreciation with which their subsequent appearances will be welcomed. We hope that they will appear often, and if they do they may rest assured that it will be greatly due to them that walks on the Esplanade on an evening will be made something to be looked forward to with pleasure rather than a duty stern but necessary.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The ship City of Cashmere, 980 tons, Captain Thomas Bryce, will sail to-day for Havre with a cargo of 5,916 bales of cotton, 380 cwts. of rapeseed, 101 cwts. of coffee, and 300 cwts. of other seed.

The s.s. Ethiopia, Captain Thomas Sanders, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Deputy Inspector General H. C. Foss, Mr. Lang, and 44 deck passengers.

The steamer Mahratta arrived at Madras on Tuesday morning from Calcutta with the following passengers:—

From Calcutta.—Mr. Pritchard.
From False Point.—Apothecary Legge.
From Gopalpore.—Mr. J. P. Puntooloo.
From Coconada.—Mrs. Anderson and child, Capt. and Mrs. Beauchamp, Mr. and Mrs. Simson, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Mr. Berkinhead, and 17 deck.
For Galle.—Capt. and Mrs. Wilkinson.
For Colombo.—Mr. Standley.
For Bombay.—Mrs. Cosseras and Mr. Whaley.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

High Water.		February.	Low Water.	
Time.	Height.		Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
4 46 m	3 6	Saturday... 3	11 32 m	5 0
6 20 a	3 3		...	...
5 49 m	3 0	Sunday ... 4	0 8 m	1 3
7 41 a	4 0		0 40 a	5 8
7 12 m	2 10	Monday... 5	1 36 m	1 1
9 2 a	5 1		1 56 a	6 3
8 30 m	3 2	Tuesday... 6	2 58 m	1 8
10 1 a	6 2		3 3 a	7 2
9 37 m	4 0	Wednesday ... 7	4 0 m	2 7
10 49 a	7 1		4 1 a	7 11
10 31 m	4 9	Thursday... 8	4 50 m	3 8
11 30 a	7 6		4 51 a	8 2
11 26 m	5 5	Friday... 9	5 36 m	4 8
...	...		5 38 a	8 2

New Moon—9th, 6h. 42m., A.M.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY, 4th Feb. 1872.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 A.M.—1st celebration of Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, with 2nd celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 183 and 348.
4-45 P.M.—Catechising.
5-30 P.M.—Litany.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 141, 275, and 225.
The offertories will be devoted as usual.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Litany and Sermon. Hymns 200 and 307.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 170, 320 and 275.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 A.M.—Celebration of Holy Communion.
8 A.M.—Matins with Sermon—Hymns 2 (New every morning is the love), and 189 (Jesu! Meek and gentle).
6 P.M.—Evensongs and Sermon. Hymns 154 (Have mercy on us, God Most High), 152 (Jesu! meek and lowly), and Dr. Faber's "The Pilgrims of the Night."
Collections for church expenses and the poor.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7 A.M.—Holy Communion (celebration).
11 A.M.—Matins with Litany and Sermon. Hymns 30 and 160.
6 P.M.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 63, 304, and 324.
At the evening Service there will be the usual monthly offertory for the relief of the poor and other church purposes.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

7-30 A.M.—Celebration of Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
[CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.]

11 A.M.—Morning Service.
Psalm 96-7, (Tune, Glasgow—15.)
Hymn 28, (Tune, Freyberg—278.)
Paraphrase 26-5, (Tune, St. Stephen's—49.)
Anthem—"To Him who sits."
6 P.M.—Evening Service.
Hymn 101, (Tune, Effingham—75)
Paraphrase 18, (Tune, Belgrave—6.)
Hymn 48, (Tune, St. Ambrose—261.)
Anthem—"Like as the Hart."
Collections for church expenses.
7 P.M.—Wednesday, Evening Service.
5 P.M.—Saturday, choral practice.

BAPTIST SERVICES.

7 30 A.M.—At No. 15, Middle Colaba.
6 P.M.—At No. 5, Clare Road, Byculla.

NOTIFICATION.

[Translation.]

TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE HINDOO COMMUNITY.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, by the goodness of God, having recovered from his late serious illness, our Most Gracious Queen has commanded that all Her Majesty's subjects should therefore offer prayers and thanksgivings to the Almighty on the 20th day of February, current, corresponding with the 11th Mah Sood, date of the week Tuesday.

We, Her Majesty's grateful subjects, in accordance with the desire expressed by Her Majesty, ought to assemble together and offer up our prayers to God.

The undersigned therefore have resolved to offer prayers on the abovementioned 20th day of February, 11th Mah Sood, day of the week Tuesday, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Temple of Samoodree Matta, on the Bhooleshwur road, on which occasion we beg to invite you, all our Hindoo brethren, to come to the temple to pray with ourselves and to hear the Hurreekeertan. This is our request. Dated this Sumvut 1928, Posh 7 Wud, Thursday, the English date 1st February 1872.

(Signed) GOPALLDASS MADOWDASS.
VENAYECKRAO JUGGANNATHJEE SUNKERSETT.
DWARKADASS VUSSONJEE.
KAISOWJEE JADOWJEE.
NURROTUMDASS MADOWDASS.
VURJEEVUNDASS MADOWDASS.
PURSHOTUMDASS PRANJEEVUNDASS.
ANUNDRAO BHASKERJEE SOONDERJEE and BROTHERS.
VULUBHDASS VUNDRAVUNDASS.
JAIRAM SEWJEE.
KHUTTAO MUCKUNJEE.
MORARBHAI VIJBHUKHUNDASS.
VIZBHUKHUNDASS HARRIBHOY.
CULLIANDASS KIRPARAM.
CHUTTERBHUJ PREMJEE.
RUTTONSEY GOCULDASS.
HURJEE JEENA.
KESSOWDASS NUTHOOBHOY.
SOONDERDASS MOOLJEE.
DAMODER MADOWJEE.
LUKHMIDASS DHARSEY.
MOOLTANEE DHUNRAJ VISONDASS.
JAMNADASS SEVUCKLALL.
GUNNESHDASS CRUSTNAJEE.
JESSIRAM KISONRAM.
LUKHMIDASS DAMJEE.
BHANABHOY DWARKADASS.
ROWJEE ROOPCHUND.
CHUTTERBHOOJ MORARJEE.
DEWJEE CHUTTERBHOOJ.
LALLJEE MOWJEE.
MANECKCHUND LUCKMICHUND.
LUCKMICHUND NURSEYDASS and SONS.
REWAGERJEE COOVERGURJEE.
RUTTIGERJEE DOLUTGERJEE.
JAVERCHUND NURSEDASS.
COOVERJEE PRAGJEE.
PANDOORANG RAGHOBA.

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—All who know the perils attending the early years of childhood will be interested in the following observations by Thomas Hunt, Esq., F.R.C.S., in the *Medical Times*:—"In badly nourished infants, Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three tea-spoonfuls a day will fatten a young child is astonishing. Children generally like the taste of Dr. de Jongh's Oil, and when it is given them, often cry for more." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

THE LONG-PENDING "BARODA JEWEL CASE" SETTLED.

The parties in the long-pending matter known as the "Baroda Jewel Case," in connection with which two suits have been filed in the High Court since 1868, appeared yesterday before the Chief Justice, who had consented to act as moderator to settle the terms of a compromise agreed upon by the plaintiff Hurrivulubdas Culliandas and the three defendants, who have been confined in jail since February 1870 for contempt of Court. The plaintiff in the two suits claimed about Rs. 8,00,000 from the defendants who, he alleged, were his partners in a business which was set up some years ago with the special object of selling diamonds and pearls to the late Gaekwar of Baroda. The facts of the case have been reported at length in the issues of the *Bombay Gazette* of the 8th August, 16th Oct., 21st October, and 25th Dec. 1871, and need not be recapitulated. Mr. Anstey, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Rimington appeared for two of the defendants in jail, Ootumchund Manokchund and Toolseydas Kissondas. Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, appeared for the third defendant in jail, Ghellabhoy Hemchund. Mr. Marriott, instructed by Messrs. Leathes and Crawford, appeared for Baichund Vurdman and Amichund Manockchund, the defendants who are not in jail. Mr. Scoble, instructed by Mr. Payne, appeared for the receiver in the case, Mr. Joseph Jefferson.

Mr. Anstey read the terms proposed for a settlement, each of which was commented upon by the counsel and was settled by the Chief Justice.

Mr. Rimington objected to Mr. Scoble appearing in the case, as this was merely a meeting for a compromise, and the receiver had no *locus standi*. Mr. Rimington mentioned that, from a letter addressed by the receiver to his firm, Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley, it appeared that he intended to claim something more than his commission, on the ground that he had been put to great trouble and expense in running to and from Baroda on business appertaining to the receivership. He (Mr. Rimington) objected to any extra demand for the reason that there was an express order made by the Court that the receiver should receive a commission at the rate of 3 per cent.

The Chief Justice decided, as to the receiver's claim, that he should get 3 per cent. commission as mentioned in the Court's order, besides the amount of his travelling expenses.

The terms agreed upon for a settlement were these. The three defendants in jail should pay plaintiff Rs. 3,24,500 in cash in discharge of all his claims upon them; further to indemnify him against any claim or claims which the two defendants out of jail may substantiate against him; and further to find two securities of Rs. 40,000, to be approved by plaintiff, as an additional indemnity to plaintiff against the claims of the two defendants out of jail. The receiver's commission should be paid out of the proceeds of the sale of the jewels now remaining in his hands; and the balance should be made over to the Commissioner, Mr. Fox, on account of the partnership. The plaintiff should pass releases to Ootumchund and Ghellabhoy from all demands and claims, and to Toolseydas in respect of all claims made in the two suits filed by plaintiff in the High Court.

The Chief Justice remarked that, as soon as the security-bonds, the releases, and the money were ready, the parties should again appear before him, when he would make a final order in the case.

THE FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The first Criminal Sessions of this year commenced yesterday at the High Court, the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent presiding. The following cases were heard before a common jury:—

THEFT.

Sewa Dhurma, who pleaded guilty to a charge of theft, was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year.

A SIMILAR CASE.

Julal Madhowlal pleaded guilty to a charge of theft, and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.

Rama Rukma was charged with house-breaking and theft on the 13th September last. On that night the prosecutor, Dewjee Ghella, a goldsmith, retired to rest, having secured in a box, which he locked, gold and silver ornaments of the value of about Rs. 880. At a late hour he was aroused by hearing a noise among his "household gods," his pots and pans, and on going up to the box containing the ornaments, he found it lying empty in the rear of the house. Three or four bars of a back window, which looked over a gully, had been removed, and it is supposed that entrance was therefrom effected into the house. Prosecutor raised an alarm, and several policemen came and viewed the premises. The prisoner was afterwards taken up on suspicion. One of the witnesses for the prosecution alleged that, on the occasion of his marriage, two or three months ago, prisoner volunteered not only to defray the expenses as an act of charity, but he also presented several gold and silver ornaments to the bride. Two small ornaments were found in the possession of the prisoner which the prosecutor identified as his own. The jury considered the evidence unsatisfactory and acquitted the prisoner, who was accordingly discharged.

THEFT OF A GUN.

Hoosein Hajee Mahomed, a Mogul in the employ of Acbarsha Aga Khan, residing at Mazagon, was charged with stealing a gun, the property of his master. The gun was in the custody of a negro servant named Mahboob Sooleiman, who kept it in an open case in his room. On missing it from the case one day, he made a report to the police. It appears that the prisoner went to the shop of a Persian Zoroastrian in Duncan Road and asked him to keep the gun in his shop, saying he had purchased it and intended to send it to his father in Persia. The shop was searched by the police that day on suspicion of an illicit sale of liquor by the owner, and in the search the gun was found. The owner of the shop stated how it came there, and the police, on making enquiries, discovered that it had been stolen from the house of the prosecutor. The shop-keeper pointed out the prisoner as the person who brought the gun to his shop. The jury convicted the prisoner of dishonestly receiving stolen property, and he was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year.

THEFT OF A PURSE.

Sewnath Rambukus was charged with stealing a purse containing Rs. 81 in cash, the property of a native quack. The prisoner, a stranger in Bombay, was allowed by the prosecutor to live in his house for a few days until he obtained employment here. On the fourth or fifth day, taking advantage of his host's absence from his house, prisoner stole the bag containing the money and made away with it. In consequence of information given to the police, prisoner was arrested in a house near Mr. V. J. Sunkersett's residence, with the prosecutor's bag of money in his possession. The latter identified his property by seven old Surat coins which he had put in the bag. The jury convicted the prisoner, who was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months.

APPELLATE COURT.

On Thursday last, on the Appellate Side of the High Court, the Honorable Mr. Gibbs and the Honorable Mr. Melvill admitted a petition of appeal presented by Mr. Vishnu Ghanasham in the case of the Queen v. Mahadoo Vittal, who has been convicted by Mr. S. Tagore, Assistant Judge at Poona, of the offence of receiving stolen property knowing the same to be stolen, and sentenced to suffer rigorous imprisonment for 2 years and to pay a fine of Rs. 2,000, with the alternative of suffering further imprisonment of the same kind for a period of 6 months in default of payment of the fine inflicted. The appeal will be heard on the receipt of the record and proceedings of the Assistant Session Judge, for which an order has been issued.

FLATTERING ACKNOWLEDGMENTS FROM ROYALTY.

Mr. Muncherjee Cowasjee S. Lungrana, a well-known Parsee poet, the author of a Gujeratee Poem entitled "Prince Albert," the "Rhine Songs," and of several Gujeratee works, both in prose and verse, has lately received very flattering acknowledgments of thanks from members of the Royal Family and of the Government. The last, which is specially interesting, is from the Crown Prince and Her Imperial Highness the Crown Princess of Prussia, and is as follows:—

"Sir,—I have been commanded to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th June 1871, and to thank you for the copy of your translation of the "Rhine Songs," which you have been kind enough to offer for the Crown Prince's acceptance. I beg leave in the meantime to inform you that Her Imperial and Royal Highness the Crown Princess has duly received your Poem "Prince Albert," and that I had been desired to express to you Her sincere thanks and satisfaction. According to my note-book, I sent this letter on the 13th of October 1870 by post to Bombay. I regret very much that it did not reach you; and I therefore have the liberty to tell you once more, that the Crown Princess has shewn a warm interest in reading your Poem, and that Her Imperial Highness has expressed Herself very favourably about its contents and the manner in which you have treated so very interesting a subject.—I have, &c.

"De Naronam.

"Berlin, 9th January 1872.

"Muncherjee Cowasjee Shapurjee, Esq."

It may be satisfactory to find that the fame of Mr. Muncherjee's poetical compositions, which is wide-spread amongst his own countrymen, has reached even the distant cities of Europe. Selections from the Poem "Prince Albert" have been translated into English by Mr. W. H. Hamilton, of Bombay; and it was doubtless this translation which Her Imperial Highness shewed "a warm interest" in reading.

Infant Life.—The importance of proper food for young children has occupied the attention of medical men for many years, and Dr. Barker, the well-known London Physician, has certified to the great value of the Food prepared by "Savory and Moore," the Chemists to the Royal Families of England, France, and Belgium. Merit alone has caused it to be used in the Royal Nurseries, and the public can purchase it with full directions of any Chemist or Storekeeper, but be sure that "Savory and Moore's" names and address, 143, New Bond Street, appear on the labels.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION IN THE HIGH COURT.

At the High Court yesterday, Mr. Justice Bayley gave judgment in the suit of the Asiatic Banking Corporation v. Lallbhoy Purbhoodass. His Lordship said that this suit was brought by the Asiatic Banking Corporation against the defendant to recover the sum of Rs. 9,645, being the balance alleged to be due upon a bill of exchange for Rs. 32,250, drawn in London and accepted by the defendant in Bombay on the 13th April 1865, and which, it was admitted, became due on the 15th June of that year. From the particulars of demand, it was found that the claim was made up chiefly from the following items:—The amount of acceptance, Rs. 32,250; interest at ten per cent. as charged from the 15th June 1865 up to the 1st March 1871, amounting to Rs. 18,425; and altogether a total sum to the debit side was made out of Rs. 50,698. On the other side credit was given for the proceeds of 51 cases of copper, 25 cases of brass metal per ship Seaforth, amounting to Rs. 26,639; for interest from the 14th April 1865 to the 1st of March 1871 at 10 per cent., amounting to Rs. 12,938; for a dividend of 5s. 1d. in the pound, received from the estate of Cowasjee, Goldie and Co., amounting to Rs. 1,414. After this, the balance alleged to be due to the plaintiff was Rs. 9,645 4 as. 6 pies, and it was this sum which was claimed in the plaint. There was a further claim in the plaint for interest on a portion of that sum at 9 per cent. from the 1st March 1871 until the date of payment. It would be seen therefore that the amount of the bill of exchange had been paid off, except Rs. 3,906, plus Rs. 22 for notarial charges, and a balance of upwards of Rs. 6,000 was claimed for interest. The bill of exchange which thus formed the subject matter of the present suit was dated "London, March 18, 1865," and was addressed to Lallbhoy Purbhoodas, the defendant, to the care of Messrs. Muncherjee Shapoorjee and Co., Bombay. The bill was presented for acceptance and accepted by the defendant in Bombay, and his signature appeared upon the face of it, with the English words, "Accepted, 13th April 1865." The bill was endorsed by the drawers Cowasjee, Goldie and Co., in these terms, "Pay the Asiatic Banking Corporation on our order," &c., and the bill was drawn against 51 cases of copper brazier and 21 cases of yellow metal per ship Seaforth. These goods arrived in Bombay on the 8th July, 1865; and the bills of lading, and all documents connected with the consignment, were placed in the hands of the Asiatic Banking Corporation. It appeared that on the 1st September 1865 the defendant's attorney, C. Tyabjee, addressed a letter to the agent of the Asiatic Banking Company in the following terms:—"Sir,—I am instructed by my client Lallbhoy Purbhoodass to tender, and I do so herewith per bearer, my clerk Shrichrishna Narayen, the sum of Rupees 32,250-15-0, being the amount of our bill, drawn by Messrs. Cursetjee, Goldie, and Company, dated 13th April 1865, and accepted by my client, and due on the 15th June last; and Rs. 605-10-0 for interest at 9 per cent. from 15th June last up to this date; and Rs. 22 for protest charges, making altogether a sum of Rs. 32,878-9-0. You are hereby required to receive such sum of Rs. 32,878-9-0 from the bearer, and to deliver the bill duly receipted, and shipping documents for 51 cases of copper brazier, and 25 cases yellow metal sheetings, given to you as security for the payment of the said bill. In default my client will bring an action against you to recover the said documents, and also damages which he may sustain by reason of your detention of the same." That offer was repeated by a letter written on the 4th December, but was not accepted by the Bank authorities on the ground that the defendant refused to pay certain charges connected with the landing and warehousing of these goods. His Lordship remarked that the only liability he could see against the defendant was his liability upon his acceptance, and the money having been tendered by him, with interest, shortly afterwards, he could not see what right the Bank had to refuse to take the money, which money was all the defendant was then liable for. He could not see that the defendant was liable to pay the certain charges claimed, because though the drawers, Messrs. Cowasjee, Goldie, and Co., would be liable under the terms of the letter of hypothecation that letter was not binding upon the defendant in this suit. No evidence whatever had been given as to any right to interest, or any custom to pay interest, upon such a transaction as this; and the claim in the particulars of demand, which appeared to be made up from materials furnished by the liquidator in England, seemed to his Lordship to be in part untenable, and he was perfectly at a loss to understand on what principle the liquidator of the Bank in England thought proper to charge interest against the defendant at 10 per cent. Unless there had been a special agreement to pay that amount, he was aware of no practice in Bombay to grant interest at such a rate, and the bazaar rate was only 9 per cent. It would be seen that the amount claimed for interest was very large, being no less than upwards of Rs. 18,000, and forming no less than Rs. 6,000 of the amount claimed in the suit. He thought it a matter well open to consideration whether the plaintiffs would be entitled to claim interest upon a bill the full amount of which had been tendered, with interest, five years before. The bill having been drawn in England on the defendant in Bombay, directed to the defendant in Bombay, and accepted by him there, made it quite clear to his Lordship that the law of acceptance prevailing in Bombay was the law which ought to govern the present contract or acceptance, and the only contract that the defendant appeared to have entered into was accepting a bill which had been addressed to him. His Lordship then considered the defence raised that this suit was barred by the limitation of Act 14 of 1859 because it had been unregistered, in which case the claim would lapse in three years, whereas if it had been registered it might have ran on for six years. The counsel for the plaintiff had urged that this only applied to "contracts," Mr. Marriott, on the other hand contending for the defendant that this was a "contract;" and after considering the authorities on the subject His Lordship concurred with Mr. Marriott, and found an issue upon that point in favour of the defendant. His Lordship remarked that the suit had not been brought until the 13th of March 1871—that is, five years and nine months after the cause of action had arisen. Looking at all these circumstances, he said, I am of opinion that I must find, and I do record accordingly, for the defendant upon the first issue, which is as follows:—"That this suit is barred by the Act to provide for the limitation of suits, Act XIV. of 1859." I think it unnecessary to record any finding upon the other two issues, and I may say that I do not consider that the defendant has been fairly treated in this matter. The money which he tendered, and which alone he was bound to pay, having been refused, I pass judgment in favour of the defendant, with costs.

Counsel:—For the Bank, Mr. Latham and Mr. Farran, instructed by Manisty and Fletcher. For the defendant—Mr. Marriott and Mr. B. Tyabjee, instructed by Mr. C. Tyabjee.

REVISION OF REVENUE SURVEY AND ASSESSMENT OF LANDS IN THE POONA COLLECTORATE.

No. 385.

Revenue Department.

Bombay Castle, 26th January 1872.

Memorandum from the Revenue Commissioner S. D., No. 9, dated 3rd January 1872—Submitting, with his remarks and observations, a correspondence—from the Superintendent of Survey, Poona and Nassick, No. 440-A of 1871; from the Collector of Poona, No. 2,353 of 1871; from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner N. D., No. 1,636 of 1871—relative to the revision of assessment in fifty-four (less one, named Dhond, not to be now reassessed) villages of the Bheemthurree talooka in the Poona collectorate of which the leases have expired; and suggesting that if the rates are sanctioned by Government for a period of thirty years, the Survey and Settlement Commissioner N. D. be requested to prepare a Notification regarding them, as ordered in Government Resolution No. 4,684, of the 22nd September last.

Resolution.—These papers show that the revision of the assessment in the fifty-four (less one named Dhond) villages of the Bheemthurree talooka of the Poona collectorate has been very carefully conducted; and the subject has been very fully discussed in the reports submitted to Government.

2. His Excellency in Council quite agrees in the views expressed in paragraphs 29, &c., of Colonel Francis' report relative to irrigated cultivation and to Patusthal lands. But he cannot, without further consideration, sanction permanently the introduction of compulsory rates on lands irrigated by the Kassoordee tank. As an experiment, however, he is willing to sanction it for one year, when a full report should be made by Colonel Francis, through the Revenue Commissioner S. D. With this exception, Government are pleased to sanction the introduction of the rates proposed for the usual period of thirty years.

3. The Survey and Settlement Commissioner N. D. should lose no time in preparing, for publication in the *Government Gazette*, a Notification, as ordered in Government Resolution No. 4684, dated 22nd September 1871.

(Signed.) E. W. Ravenscroft,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

EASTERN TURKISTAN.

(*Pioneer*.)

The war in which the Atalik Ghazi of Eastern Turkistan was engaged last year at the time of Mr. Forsyth's visit has ended. It was apparently begun by the incursions of the Tunganis from Turfan, and their quarrels with the Kalmaks of the mountains north of Karashar (part of the Thian Shan), who were under the Atalik's protection. They appear to have penetrated many marches within his territory, in fact nearly as far as Aksoo. The Atalik Ghazi, after repulsing them, took and held Turfan, a town and district some 27 marches further east. Thence he marched across the Thian Shan mountains against Urumchi, on the north. His advanced-guard, consisting of some 2,000 men, together with five chiefs of note, having preceded the main body two marches, was surrounded and cut up by the Tunganis. The Atalik still moved forward against Urumchi, but being unable to carry it at once by assault, he took possession of a fort in the neighbourhood, where he entrenched his army. Many days of severe fighting ensued with much loss on both sides, but neither side was able to gain any decisive advantage over the other. At last the Tunganis opened negotiations by sending a holy man to the Atalik's camp, who said, "Why should we fight? We are all Mussulmans." The Atalik received these overtures gladly and a peace was speedily arranged. The Tunganis paid a considerable sum in silver yambus, and received money and valuable presents in return. The son of Dad Khalifa, the Tungani Chief, was left Governor of Urumchi. After a total stay of 37 days before Urumchi, the Atalik departed and returned to Turfan. There he stayed some weeks, arranging for the administration of this newly-acquired province. Thence he came to Aksa, where he has now been for several months. As the result of the war, the Atalik Ghazi has conquered and annexed Turfan, and has signed a peace with the Tunganis at the gates of their capital, Urumchi. Although he has been unable to establish a permanent footing north of the Thain Shah (the Celestial Mountains), yet he has extended his border up to that range, which will form a very good frontier, and he has got rid of that thorn in his side—the Tungani occupation of Turfan. But there have been other movements besides those of the Atalik in this part of Central Asia. The Russians have occupied Ili without opposition, and now hold it with a small force. The chief men of Ili (Taranchis) have been sent to St. Petersburg with a promise that they shall be restored to power on their return. An envoy from the Atalik Ghazi to the Viceroy is now at Lahore, and will presently proceed to Calcutta.

MADRAS RACES, 1872.

The fifth and last day's racing came off on Saturday afternoon.

The Beaten Handicap.—Rs. 500. For all beaten horses. Entrance Rs. 30. To close and name at noon on the previous day's races. A sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. If four horses start the second to save his stake. One mile and a half.

		st. lbs.		
Mr. Robert's	b w g Timbertop	9 4	Cavanagh	1
Merry Confederates'	b w g Melbourne	9 10	Williamson	2
Mr. Beaver's	b w m Geraldine	8 3	Tyrrell	3
Mr. Maunsell's	b w g Sale n Scudder	8 12	....	0
Mr. Covey's	br w g Philip	8 4	Duffey	0

Time—2m. 51sec.

Lotteries—

	Rs.
Timbertop	700
Melbourne	710
Phillip	400
Geraldine	310
Salem Scudder	110

The Trade Plate and the Poodoocottah Plate.—Rs 500 presented by H. E. The Maha Rajah of Poodoocottah. Forced for winners of all races, except the Ladies' Purse, Selling Stakes, Corinthian Stakes, Guindy Handicap, at Rs 75 for each race won. Optional to losers at Rs 50 entrance. A sweepstakes of Rs 50 for each horse declared to start. To close and name at noon on the previous day of the races. Two miles. All horses entered for the above will be handicapped by the Stewards into two races.

		st. lbs.		
Capt Local's	g a h Diamond	8 4	David	1
Mr. Beaver's	b a h Musjid	8 4	Tyrrell	2
Capt Local's	b a c Brilliant	8 7	Cousens	3
Merry Confederates'	g a h Selim	8 12	Williamson	4
Mr. Beaver's	ch a h Seringapatam	7 3	Barren	5

Time—3m. 59sec.

Lotteries—

	Rs.
Brilliant	930
Diamond	930
Selim	830
Musjid	790
Seringapatam	790

		st. lbs.		
Mr. Covey's	b w g Passove	8 5	Duffey	1
Mr. Maunsell's	b w g Warrion	8 9	Williamson	2
H. H. The Maharajah of Vizianagram's	b w g Actæon	8 9	Tyrrell	3

Time—1½, 2m. 49½sec.

The Great Eastern Steeple Chase—Rs. 400, added to a handicap forced for winners of all Steeple Chases during the meeting at Rs. 30 per each race won, and optional to losers in the same at an entrance of Rs. 20. A sweepstakes of Rs. 20 for each horse declared to start. To close and name at noon on the previous day's races. Steeple Chase Course. About 2½ miles.

		st. lb.		
Mr. Morgan's	b w g Chieftain	12 7	Mr. Walker	1
Mr. Forbes	b w g Faust	11 0	Capt. Pierson	2
Mr. Morey's	b w g Ranger	10 10	Hastings	3
Mr. Hammond's	c c b g The Pet	0 0	Hayforth	0
Mr. Symon's	ch w g Will-o'-the Wisp	12 0	Owner fell, rtd	0
Mr. Wellesley's	b w m Isabella	11 4	Fell 1 refused	0
Mr. Maunsell's	ch w g Viking	11 2	Owner	0

Lotteries—

	Rs.
Will-o'-the-Wisp	550
Viking	550
Ranger	190
Chieftain	130
Faust	120
The Pet	100
Isabella	90

The Amateur Handicap.—Rs. 200, forced for winners of Ladies' Purse, Selling Stakes, Corinthian Stakes, and Guindy Handicap, at 30 Rs. entrance for each race won. Optional to losers in the same races at an entrance of Rs. 20, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 20 for each horse declared to start. To close and name at noon on the previous day's races. ¾ mile.

		st. lb.		
Mr. Merry's	br w m Zenobia	9 10	Williamson	1
Mr. Covey's	br w g Fly by Night	9 11	Duffey	2
Mr. Robert's	ch w g Roland Avenel	10 4	Cavanagh	3
Mr. Shaw ns	b w g Grandmaster	10 4	Mr. Maunsell	4
Mr. Beaver's	ro c g Trout	8 4	Tyrrell	0

Lotteries—

	Rs.
Ronald Avenel	970
Grandmaster	300
Fly by Night	140
Trout	100
Zenobia	85

The Diana Stakes.—For all untrained horses regularly ridden by ladies. Weights for class, Arabs 9st. 7lbs. ¼ mile G. R. post entries, no allowances. First Arab or country bred one prize. First Colonial or Cape the other. Should the subscriptions admit of it, the two second horses of each class will also receive a prize.

THE ARMS' ACT IN THE NORTH-WEST.

It has been notified for general information by the Government of the North-Western Provinces that Act VI. of 1866 (by which Act XXXI. of 1860, "The Arms Act," is continued with certain modifications) is applicable to all the districts within the limits of the North-Western Provinces, and to all residents therein, with the following exceptions:—

European and Anglo-Indian British subjects and Americans and Armenians are exempted from the operation of sections 26 and 32 of Act XXXI. of 1860.

Natives of rank with their retainers, and other natives of respectability, according to lists from time to time sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor, are also exempted from the operation of sections 26 and 32 of the same Act.

The districts of the Kumaon division are exempted from the operation of sections 26 and 32, and the districts of the Jhansie Division are exempted from the operation of section 32 of the same Act.

District officers are authorized to grant licenses to carry and possess arms freely to persons of known respectability, or to those who can show reasonable cause for requiring to possess arms for any lawful purpose. This notification will continue in force till 1st January, 1873, or until further orders.

MALEHR KOTLA AND MALOD.

(*Indian Public Opinion*, Jan. 23.)

A few words regarding these States may not be uninteresting to our readers. Of the Malehr Kotla family an account has already appeared in this paper. Suffice it to repeat here that like the town of Loodiana, the Pathans of Malehr Kotla date their rise from the era of the Loodis. In 1470 A. D. Sheikh Lodur Jehan, an Afghan Fakir from Derawam in Cabool obtained 12 villages from Shah Bilol in the Sirhind province and married the daughter of a Mussulman Rajpoot of Kuppurthulla from whom the present family is descended. The Raj of this interesting territory is now disputed between Ghulam Muhammad Khan on the one side and Ibraim Ali Khan and Inayet Ali Khan—uncle and nephews of the late Nawab Sakandar Ali Khan. In the recent Kooka outbreak the people of Kotla behaved very well, although deprived of their leaders, and inflicted such a loss in wounded on the rebels, as to enable the pursuing Puttiala troops to catch them up easily. *Malod* in the Pakhowal district is a jagheer of about 71 villages, under the headship of Sirdar Mith Singh, 78th in the provincial durbar list, whose son, about 30 years of age, Badan Singh, was slightly wounded in the attack on the Malod fort. The income of the jagheer is about Rs 75,000 per annum. What we have heard of the Sirdars is much to their credit. They are relatives of the Puttiala family, with whom in common with Badhaur, Nabba and Jheend, they are descended from a common ancestor Phul (1627), from which the name of the House "Phulkian." The territory of Malod is not so fertile as that of Malehr Kotla. Malod has about 3,000 inhabitants—Malehr Kotla 64,000. The former is thus described in Thornton's Gazetteer: Malod in Sirhind, a town on the route from Ferozepore to Simla, and 101 miles S. E. of the former place, ... Distant N. W. from Calcutta 1,069 miles. Lat. 30° 38', long, 76° 3'." Kotla also receives the following passing notice:—"Kotla in the Baree Doab Division of the Punjab, a town situated on the right bank of one of the branches of the Beas, 124 miles E. N. E. of the town of Lahore. Lat. 32° 13', long, 76° 4'."

The *Dilhi Gazette* is incorrect in supposing that Malehr Kotla is a dependency of Puttiala, just as the *Pioneer* erred in twice reporting a Malod Sirdar as having been killed. The following additional notices from an old description in the *I. P. O.* four years ago regarding Kotla may be interesting:—

This principality is situated almost south of Loodiana, from which it is about 30 miles distant. A portion of the road has been constructed, but the rest, although suitable for ordinary traffic, is kutcha. The territory of Malehr Kotla—the name being composite of those of the two adjoining towns: Malehr, now almost deserted, and Kotla—is one of the most fertile in the Punjab, every portion of the land having been brought under cultivation, and the only difficulty existing being the want of grazing ground.

The visitor from British territory is struck, on visiting these dominions, with the great spirit and energy that prevail among its inhabitants, so different from the rest of our Indian subjects, for our system, with all the security it offers to life and property, hangs as a deadweight on spontaneity and self-development.

The small towns which are scattered in this principality teem with business life, and native art seems to vie with the excellence of natural produce to render Malehr Kotla one of the most pleasant and instructive spots in India. The country produces very fine horses and cattle; wells are so abundant that the canal which it is proposed to carry through it appears to be almost a work of supererogation; grapes grow there to perfection; cotton is largely cultivated, &c. But what has made Malehr Kotla perhaps more known than anything else is the excellent quality of the native paper which is manufactured there and at Rahmetgur, the residence of one of the minors. We append a list of the manufactures, which exhibit a degree of excellence in native art and industry, which elsewhere is not reached because not specially encourged. We hope that the publication of the names of the principal manufactures may have the effect of drawing the attention of Indian customers towards this favoured spot:—

Gold and Silver Leaf; Ivory Work; Paper; Cotton Fabrics; Lungis and Chattais; Jewelry; Painting in Wood; Anklets; Copper Works; Steel Wire; Guns Worked Slippers; Ornamental Carpentry.

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INDIAN ITEMS.

Capture of Dacoits.—We are glad to hear that the police have succeeded in arresting some of the dacoits who attacked Mr. Grant on the Darjeeling road on the 15th instant, and have also recovered some of the most valuable part of the stolen property.—*Englishman*, Jan. 31.

Darjeeling.—It appears that the number of men to be sent to the sanitarium of Darjeeling this season is to be increased, for the local paper says that Mr. Cromelin, the superintending engineer, has arrived to put in hand at once the building of additional quarters at Jellapahar.—*Ibid*.

Audacious Dacoits.—We hear that some *dacoits* have addressed a letter by post, written in Bengallee, to a rich, respectable native gentleman of Bally, named Brindabun Chundra Mookerjee, informing him thereby that unless he causes a certain sum of money to be put into their hands on a particular day mentioned therein, they will enter his house and plunder his property. Alarmed with the news, the Baboo communicated the matter to the police and asked for assistance. The police authorities have accordingly posted *chowkeydars* and constables in different directions in the town.—*Ibid*.

Hills North of Deyrah.—28th January.—We have had no less than four falls of snow already, none of them less than six inches, accompanied with very stormy weather. The last fall was on the night of the 24th, with violent gusts of wind, much damage being caused to thatching, even iron roofing being doubled up like parchment, and panes of glass blown right out of window frames. There certainly has not been such a severe winter for many years.—*Delhi Gazette*.

The Begum of Bhopal.—A vernacular paper learns that the marriage of the Begum of Bhopal with Mohammed Saddiq Hassan has given offence to most of the members of the royal family, the reason being that in the event of a son being born the succession will be transferred to a different family. It was on this consideration that Nawab Qudsia Begum and other relatives of the Begum of Bhopal did not affix their seals to the deed, *i. e.*, the authority for the nuptials. It is added, that in asking the Governor General's permission for the marriage, the Begum made no mention as to whether the proposed consort was or was not of the royal family, and that, had she done so, the permission would not have been given.

The King of Siam at Agra.—His Majesty arrived at Agra by special train yesterday evening. The station was carpeted for his reception. He was met on the platform by the Commissioner of the Agra Division and the civil officers of the district by the Brigadier General and Staff in full dress, and by a small knot of ladies and gentlemen. From the station His Majesty and suite were conveyed in carriages to Khandahari House (kindly lent for the occasion by the Maharajah of Bhurtpore), escorted by a small body of cavalry and mounted police. Immediately on the arrival of the party on the bridge a royal salute was fired from the Shah Boorj of the Fort, and a second salute was fired on their arrival at the house. The concourse of natives along the route was large, but they did not seem to appreciate the simplicity in dress of the royal Siamese and his large party.—*Delhi Gazette*, Jan. 31.

THE INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The *Broad Arrow* comments upon the clauses of the Royal Warrant of December 27, 1870, under which the complete amalgamation of the Indian Staff Corps with the British Establishment has recently been made. These clauses lay down that when all the colonels of the Indian Staff Corps who had attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel before the 18th of February, 1861 (the date of the formation of the Staff Corps) should have been promoted to the rank of major-general on the Indian List, and a vacancy should happen on that list to which a colonel of the Staff Corps, who had not attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel before the said date, would have succeeded under the Indian regulations—an addition of one should be made to the British establishment of general officers by the promotion of the senior qualified colonel of the amalgamated list. The vacancy in question has occurred through the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George Inglis Jameson, K.C.S.I., and Colonel J. A. Street has been promoted, instead of Colonel Salmon, of the Bombay Staff Corps, the first of the lieutenant-colonels of the 18th of February, 1861. Furthermore, by the operation of the warrant, the general officers of the Staff Corps, consisting of 44 major-generals and four lieutenant-generals, have been added to the British establishment, and all the officers of the Staff Corps have been transferred to the general seniority list of the British Army. It is to be noticed that the proportion of general officers to combatant officers will still be maintained as one to 28, so that the promotion of Staff Corps officers though slow will be sure. The seniors among them are the present sufferers by the arrangement, as they find a whole host of Queen's officers before them. On the other hand, those officers of the Indian Army who were not transferred to the Staff Corps will rise to the rank of major-general in the Indian establishment.

LORD DERBY'S SPEECH AT LIVERPOOL.

(*Times*, Jan. 10.)

Last evening the annual meeting of the Liverpool Working Men's Conservative Association was held at the Royal Amphitheatre, Liverpool, under the presidency of the Right Hon. the Earl of Derby. The attendance numbered between 3,000 and 4,000 persons. Mr. S. R. Graves, M.P., one of the members for the borough, Mr. C. Turner, M.P., Mr. R. A. Cross, M.P., Mr. E. Bates, M.P., and other influential gentlemen of the neighbourhood, were present.

The Earl of Derby, in addressing the meeting, said—I have often been asked to attend the annual meeting of this association, and, though not very fond of discussing purely political questions in the recess, I could not but feel that you had a claim on me, both as a neighbour and as a member of a political party. Now, I am afraid I may disappoint some of my friends if I say that I am not here to make observations on the departmental failings or mistakes of the present Government. There are ample materials for criticism of that kind if one cared to go into it. When unseaworthy ships are sent to the end of the world; when prerogative is strained as it has not been strained for generations; when a Minister in the recess violates by a transparent evasion the provisions of an Act passed not six months before in order to find a place for one of his law officers; when Budgets are devised which—to speak mildly—are eccentric and unfortunate; when things of this sort happen, and a good many more like them, one may thank Heaven that the power of public men—both for good and evil—is far more limited than they are willing to believe, and that an energetic and a prosperous country will survive a good many administrative blunders. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) Nor have I come here, gentlemen, like some sanguine persons who have been of late before the public, with a patent plan in my pocket for making everybody happy (laughter); for fixing the rate of wages and the hours of work by Act of Parliament, and turning all the artisans of great towns into the country districts. I may have a word to say about schemes of that kind by and bye; but what, if we are to meet at all, seems to me the use of our meeting is that we may be able to take stock of our position, to see how we stand, what is the work that we have got before us to do, and what are our means and prospects of being able to do it. (Hear.)

THE POSITION OF THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY.

First of all, one word as to the position of the Conservative party. There are friends of ours who are inclined to grow slack and indifferent about public affairs, because they say—"What can you do when you are in a minority of 100?" I don't take that view. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) Certainly, if political life were what many people consider it—a "soaped pole," with 5,000l. a year and lots of patronage at the top (laughter),—if the end and object of all party efforts were the holding of office for a longer or shorter time, I might agree with them, though even in that point of view the Conservative position is very different from what it was three years ago. (Hear, hear.) But, gentlemen, the holding of office is only a means; power is the end, power over the legislative and administrative conduct of affairs; and a party which at the lowest estimate includes two-fifths of the House of Commons may exercise very great power when those who sit opposite to it are notoriously divided into sections which have hardly an idea in common. (Cheers.) Take, as an illustration, the Education Bill of 1870. Do you suppose that measure—a fair and honest attempt, as I hold it to be, to keep the balance even between conflicting interests—would ever have passed if there had not been a Conservative Opposition to back up the Minister against his own followers? And depend upon it, what was done then will have to be done again. How much sympathy do you suppose there is between a Whig duke or a Liberal millionaire, on the one hand, and a politician like Mr. Odger or Mr. Auberon Herbert or Sir Charles Dilke, on the other? When we are told that the great Liberal party is all-powerful, let me first know what the great Liberal party is. (Hear.) Is it in favour of putting Irish education into Ultramontane hands, which is what Irish Liberals want, or of purely secular education, which is what English Radicals want? Is it in favour of Mr. Miall's scheme for ecclesiastical disestablishment and disendowment for England? Is it prepared to vote for breaking down all large accumulations of property by graduated taxation, and of confiscating the land under one pretext or another, which is what the Republican clubs want? Is it in favour of colonial separation like the politicians of Mr. Goldwin Smith's school, or of colonial federation, which is the cry of another party? I don't put these questions by way of taunt or reproach to those who sit opposite to us. What I contend for is this: that with the Ballot Bill, about which I shall have a word to say presently, the old Liberal programme has disappeared; that new subjects of controversy in their turn are cropping up; and that upon these new questions we have fair ground to hope that the view taken by the present, and still more by the next, House of Commons will be a Conservative rather than a Radical view. (Hear, hear.) Only don't let us spoil our own game; don't let us lose power in running after place. (Cheers.) If we become the majority it is our duty to accept the responsibilities of that position. But for myself I tell you frankly, though I should rejoice to see a strong Conservative Government in power, I had infinitely rather, in the public interest and that of your party, see the Conservatives forming a strong and compact Opposition than have them, for the fourth time in 20 years, holding office without a tolerably assured majority. (Hear, hear.) That is my conviction, and I believe it is that of most Conservatives who have had any experience in affairs. (Hear, hear.)

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Now, how do we stand as regards the great institutions of the country? The Crown is safe enough. We have had evidence on that point within the last few weeks that is worth any amount of argument. (Cheers.) As to the House of Lords, I am very far from saying that it is perfect, or that we could not do something to improve and strengthen it. Undoubtedly, if we were framing the Constitution for the first time, we should not select by a rather arbitrary process some 400 or 500 heads of families, and constitute them a separate branch of the Legislature. This much only I will say in defence of the hereditary principle, that you cannot condemn it in the peerage without condemning it *far* more strongly in the monarchy; because among 400 well-educated men it is by the law of chance a matter of absolute certainty that you will find a certain number competent to take an active part in public affairs; whereas, in the case of royalty, it is a pure question whether the Sovereign for the time being be personally competent or the reverse. But there are other considerations to be borne in mind. Many people think—I do for one—that it would not be exactly safe to carry on affairs by a single Chamber without any check, even the check of a temporary delay, on its impulses and passions of the moment. (Hear, hear.) Despotic power is not good for any of us; and you have to take into account also this historical fact, that every attempt made in modern times to create an affective second Chamber has been a failure. If that Chamber is composed of Crown nominees, they are looked upon—perhaps in most cases not unjustly—as mere Government hacks or worn out officials. If it is elective, you have then two similarly constituted bodies, liable to exactly the same impulses, and, therefore, unfit to control one another. The American Senate is an institution by itself, because it represents separate and sovereign States, each of which has its own Legislature for internal affairs. That is a condition which we have not, and cannot have here. In one word, what I would suggest to the gentlemen who agitated against the House of Lords, and who lately sat in judgment upon it at Birmingham—though somehow that agitation went off in an unexpectedly quiet manner (a laugh)—what I would say to them is,—"Don't content yourselves with finding fault with the Lords as they are, but tell us whether you want a second Chamber at all, and if you do, give us your opinion how it should be framed." ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) If they take the first of these alternatives, they will be in a small minority, and if they adopt the second they will find they have a tougher job on their hands than they expected. (Laughter and cheers.) For my own part, while I should object to an unlimited creation of peerages for life, and especially to any renewal of the attempt of 14 years ago to create them by reviving an obsolete prerogative, I see no harm and some advantage in a limited number of peerages of that class. And I say so mainly for this reason,—under an hereditary system pauper peerages are a misfortune. (Hear, hear.) They create a temptation to jobbing and place-hunting, but as matters stand it will often happen that an able man, with a family and without a fortune, either refuses to go into the House of Lords, and so his services are lost, or accepts a peerage, which is merely an encumbrance and a disadvantage to his successors, because it cuts them off from many ways of pushing their own fortune, while it places them politically and socially in a false position. (Hear, hear.)

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The next great institution against which attacks are directed is the Church, and it is perfectly natural that the success of the party of disestablishment in Ireland should have encouraged the supporters of a similar policy here. Logically, I don't see much difference between the two cases. The ground on which the Irish Church was abolished was, that it is an insult and an injury to any man that a religious persuasion which is not his should be endowed and connected with the State. Well, if that is so, I don't know that it makes much difference whether the persons so insulted and injured are a majority or a minority of the nation. I am not surprised that Protestant Dissenters should argue that as much consideration is due to their scruples as to those of the Catholic hierarchy. As against Mr. Gladstone and his friends, I think they have the best of the argument; but legislation is not guided by logic. (Laughter, and "Hear, hear"), and, practically, I believe the position of the Establishment to be unassailable, at any rate for as long a period as we need look to, provided only that those who belong to it can manage to keep the peace among themselves. ("Hear, hear,") and cheers.) I look on that question as one which is entirely in their own hands. Nonconformists and Secularists combined will not bring about disestablishment, but the real question is whether the contending parties within the Church itself can keep their hands off one another. If they cannot, if there is any considerable secession on one side of the other, I should begin to think that the end was not far off. But, so far, English common sense has been too strong for the spirit of party, and I hope it will be so still. (Cheers.)

EDUCATION.

The battlefield for the moment appears to be the education question, and as to that I think our Nonconformist friends are a little unreasonable. (Hear, hear.) If they can show that in any one particular, that in any, the slightest degree they were put by the Act of 1870 in a worse position than their rivals, I should at once admit that they had a fair ground of complaint. But that is not alleged. It is not even contended that Established schools get any help which is refused to theirs. The point on which the present agitation has arisen is one which was hardly noticed in debate when the Act was passed. It is impossible not to see that the real grievance lies deeper; that they have been startled and disappointed to find how large an amount of wealth and social influence belonging to the Establishment could be brought to bear on the setting up and maintenance of schools. Well, I am not here to speak as a partisan of any system. (Hear, hear.) I wish all to have fair play, but I must observe that I think they have fair play under the present arrangement. (Hear, hear.) Wherever Nonconformists are strong enough to keep up a school of their own that school gets its share of public help; where they are not strong enough for that they have all the security that a stringent conscience clause can give them against any doctrine being taught to their children of which they disapprove; and if in any district Churchmen are in a small minority, the same security, and no more, is conceded to them. Parliament has undoubtedly maintained what is called the "denominational system," but it has done so only in deference to the clearly expressed opinion of the great majority of the people, and for my part I think the popular instinct has been right. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) You cannot ignore the existence of strong sectarian and ecclesiastical feeling as a fact, whether you like it or not. (Hear.) The practical alternative is either to use the services of men who are governed to some extent by that feeling, and who, under its influence, will make large sacrifices of time and money to help in the work of popular teaching, or to try and set up a contrary system in the face of a most determined and violent opposition, and with comparatively little private help. I am quite sure that any attempt to adopt the latter plan would have thrown back the cause of popular teaching for half a century, and on that ground (leaving other reasons aside) I rejoice that it has not been attempted. Just one word more on this subject. I am afraid that some of our School Boards are too ambitious, and are aiming for much more than can usefully be taught in the great majority of cases. They are not likely to take any hint of mine, but I think they hardly make allowance for the shortness of time, for the stupidity of the average human intellect, and for the wonderful power which boys and men possess of forgetting quickly and completely what they have only half learnt. (Hear, hear.) That will settle itself; and on the general question of education, all I have to say comes to this: you have got a system which promises to work fairly well; that, under all the difficulties of the case, is much to have accomplished. Don't be in a hurry to alter it; but, at any rate, let it work for some years, and then if there is a real grievance anywhere—which I don't admit there is—we shall see more clearly where the shoe pinches. (Hear, hear.)

THE LIQUOR LAWS.

There is another matter of great social interest, with which Parliament will probably have to deal next Session. I mean the Licensing question. (Hear, hear.) It is not a very easy or simple one, and, as usually happens, those who see its difficulties least are surest that they have found the way to settle it. (Laughter and applause.) There is a general feeling, and I am afraid one cannot deny that it is well founded, that as a nation we are a little too fond of good liquor. ("Hear," and laughter.) I think there is a great exaggeration in what is commonly said about drunken habits, because we must remember that a perfectly sober, temperate man of the middle or upper classes who consumes his three or four glasses of wine daily and never is the worse for them gets through a great deal more drink in the course of the year than most of the poor fellows who go in for too much beer on Saturday night, and get into trouble in consequence. ("Hear, hear," and renewed laughter.) Still, making allowances of that kind, there is no doubt that a good deal of crime and disease is due to intemperance. (Applause.) We all want to check that if we only knew how, and every year various plans are put forward for that purpose. One of those plans is that preposterous scheme framed by a body of men calling themselves the United Kingdom Alliance. Their theory is that if by any means you can persuade two-thirds of the ratepayers of a district that beer is objectionable they shall have the right to impose that rule of diet on the remaining third. Now, that is sheer tyranny and intolerance of the worst sort. It would be just as reasonable to lay it down that where two-thirds of the population of any district were Protestant no Catholic should be allowed to open a place of worship, or that where two-thirds were Liberals, no Conservative should be allowed to set up a newspaper. (Laughter.) But I won't waste your time on that theory. We have our national faults but a sour and morose fanaticism is not one of them. (Cheers.) If those Puritans of the 19th century were to carry their point, they would find, like the Puritans of the 17th century, that they only produced during a few years an apparent conformity, which would be followed by a reaction of excess which everybody would regret. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) Well, the other proposals are in various ways to cut down the number of licensed houses by refusing fresh licenses and gradually cancelling the old ones. That is the direction which the last attempt at legislation took. But there is one very awkward feature attending it, that the more you follow the policy of limiting numbers, the more you are putting into a few hands a close and profitably monopoly, with the inevitable result that a worse article is supplied at a higher price. I own I am not sanguine of much good being done in that way, though any scheme of that sort which gives just consideration to existing interests deserves at least a fair hearing. (Hear, hear.) Another course, again, is to leave the trade open to all competitors, but to enforce stricter regulations as to hours and management. That is a policy which just now is out of fashion, though it is easier to abuse it than to show that it is wrong. On the whole I do not think that we shall pass any large measure which will what is called "settle the question;" but something will be tried, and I think it will be the duty of Conservatives to help as far as they can. (Hear, hear.) For myself I have no great faith in this kind of legislation except as a temporary expedient. Time and teaching and the force of opinion will do more than any Act of Parliament, and it is on them we must rely. (Applause.) The passion for drink is a disease as well as a vice—a disease generated sometimes by bad air, sometimes by excessive labour, often by poor and ill-chosen diet, and often, again, by inherited morbid tendencies. To believe that you could cure it throughout the country in a year, or even in a few years, is to go against all the teachings of experience. That there will be improvement I do not doubt, but I believe it will be a work of time, and that in the poorer classes as in the richer classes a reform of social habits will come about gradually and almost imperceptibly. (Cheers.)

SANITARY REFORM.

Well, gentlemen, I will not take you through the probable legislation of next Session, but there are one or two measures to which you will expect me to advert. We are promised a Mines Regulation Bill, and I think it will be only fair to ask that it shall be brought forward at a time when it can have full and deliberate consideration. (Hear, hear.) We are promised a Scotch Education Bill, and I have no doubt that, from the practical good sense which characterizes Scotchmen of all parties, the question will be brought to a satisfactory issue. We are threatened with a renewal of last year's Rating Bill, and as to that, I can only say that if it in any degree resembles the plan brought forward by Mr. Goschen I hope it will be as speedily and summarily disposed of as that was. (Laughter and cheers.) We are led to expect that something will be done for sanitary improvement, and of all agitations that can be set on foot or imagined I can conceive none more entirely justifiable than an agitation for pure air, pure water, and freedom from poisoning from bad drainage. (Cheers.) Sanitary reformers have a very wide field before them; but I must pass over that class of questions with only one observation. What we want in sanitary matters is not so much better laws as more effective machinery for enforcing them. (Applause.) There is power in the law as it now stands to put down most kinds of nuisances, but there is nobody to take the initiative. Very few men like to put themselves in the invidious position of public prosecutors, and so we go on poisoning our rivers, fouling the air we breathe, and in some parts of these northern districts making a clean house or a decent garden impossible. (Hear, hear.) But while I say that, I am no advocate for rushing into vast and costly plans at the shortest notice. (Hear, hear.) It is quite on the cards that the next generation may find out that the gigantic drainage works, on which so many millions have been spent, are comparatively useless, and what we want now is, not so much a few schemes of national dimensions, as a more minute and careful supervision of little local details, which do not make any particular show, but which being looked after or neglected constitute the whole difference between an unhealthy and a healthy district. ("Hear," and cheers.)

THE BALLOT.

Well, we are to have the Ballot over again, probably as soon as Parliament meets; and on that subject I would merely repeat the opinion which I have expressed more than once in former years—that there is no question in the whole range of politics the practical importance of which appears to me to have been more exaggerated. ("Hear, hear," and applause.) The cry for the Ballot was raised 40 or 50 years ago, when there were many exceedingly small constituencies in which half a dozen votes might turn the scale, and where the owners of those votes were mostly in a very dependent condition. I do not believe, that, even then, it would have made the change which was supposed, because you must remember this, that no system of secret voting can ever be more than a half protection. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) Those who can bribe, or those who can intimidate, cannot indeed, where votes are secret, insure a vote being given in their favour, but they can always insure the absence from the poll of a voter whom they known to be disposed to go against them. ("Hear, hear," laughter, and cheers.) Nor have I any great faith in bribery being checked by that method. Payment by results may be applied to elections as well as to schools, and, odd as it may seem, I believe there are very many men so constituted that their conscience or their sense of duty will not prevent them from taking a bribe, but who yet will have honour enough left (if honour you can call it) to give their vote so paid for, either in secret or openly, for the candidate to whom they have promised it. ("Hear, hear," and applause.) However, I don't think this is the time or place to go into this argument. I believe that if secret voting is carried, you will still know how 99 men out of 100 have voted. They will think it a mean and cowardly thing to use any disguise in the matter, and as to the hundredth, the prudent, cautious, timid individual who won't let his wife or his friend know what his politics are, why, he is not likely to be a dangerous revolutionist. (Loud laughter and cheers.) And let me just observe, in passing, I do not think our Liberal friends pay themselves a high compliment when they assume that all persons of that description—that is, all the cowards and all the sneaks—are likely to be on their side. (Renewed laughter.) They are quite welcome to have them; but I expect, as a fact, the number will be small anywhere. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) What seems to me to be the practical part of the question is how to prevent personation; and it is to that point, I think, that our consideration ought now to be mainly directed. We want an effectual check against men voting, as the phrase goes, "early and often," and we have fair ground for objecting to any measure that does not give us security on that point. (Hear, hear.)

LAW REFORM.

There is an infinitely larger subject to which I should like to see the attention of Parliament directed; but whether it will be so or not, I have no means of judging—I mean the reform of judicial administration. (Applause.) Our Bench and Bar are, for learning, for ability, and for high professional honour, not to be equalled in the world. In that respect there is no improvement to ask for. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) But I don't think we can deny that, notwithstanding all that has been done of late years—and it is much—justice is still sometimes very slow, and often very costly. ("Hear, hear.") I speak under reserve, as a layman, but I don't think it ought to be difficult to establish a single and supreme Court of Appeal, which the stopgap measure of last year does not give us. ("Hear," and cheers.) I don't see why the highest equity Judge of the land should be placed in the wholly anomalous and inconsistent position of being also a member of the Cabinet, and, therefore, a political partisan. Nor can I understand why, when there is no want of competent men to relieve one another, so large a part of our judicial machinery should stand still for four months out of the twelve. There is much useful work to be done in this line, and I don't see why Conservatives should not help to do it. (Cheers.)

FINANCE.

In finance all we need ask of our rulers is not to play tricks. (Cheers and laughter.) We are doing well now, and if we continue at peace we shall do still better. (Hear, hear.) But it is possible to be too ingenious (laughter); and a great many people will be relieved from anxiety if the Chancellor of the Exchequer next April condescends to give us a commonplace budget. (Applause and renewed laughter.) If I were to throw out a suggestion on that subject, it would be that we might turn our thoughts more than we do to the reduction of the debt. (Hear, hear.) Our present prosperity may not last for ever. I speak advisedly when I tell you that we are not any of us, rich or poor, paying, in proportion to our income, one half the burden which was borne by our grandfathers in the time of the great war. Probably one-third would be nearer the mark; but I don't think it is altogether satisfactory to anticipate that our descendants 200 years hence may still be paying the bill for Waterloo and Trafalgar. If we could be sure of perpetual peace we might allow the cost of former wars to remain a perpetual charge. But that is not the case; and we may reasonably utilize a time—it may be only an interval—of safety and prosperity to clear ourselves from this old inherited burden. If we don't do that; if every war is to add to the debt and every interval of peace is to leave it undiminished, or very nearly so, there is only one ending, and I, for one, am not reconciled to the thought of bankruptcy or repudiation merely by the consideration that it will not come in my time. (Loud cheers.)

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE *vs.* STATE AID.

In regard to material resources and prospects, we have nothing just now to complain of. Trade is flourishing, the people are employed, and pauperism has perceptibly diminished. (Hear, hear.) Very much more remains to be done in that respect; but I am expressing to you one of the deepest and strongest convictions of my mind when I say that for those social improvements which we all desire and which are in everybody's mouth, we must look to the community acting for itself in the first instance, and to Governments and legislators only in rare and exceptional cases. ("Hear, hear," and applause.) I know that is with many people an unpalatable doctrine, but bear with me for a moment while I state it. What are the characteristic national achievements of which Englishmen in the present day are most apt to boast? I think any one would name—next to our free Government—our unparalleled commerce, our unlimited command of capital, the manufactures in which we excel and with which we supply the whole world, our railway system—the first established and the most complete which any country possesses, and our newspaper press, to which I will not pay a compliment, because compliments of that kind from public men are always suspicious, but which you may judge for yourselves. Well, is not every one of these things the work, the unassisted work, of individual enterprise, as distinguished from State agency? ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) Take, again, your trade unions, by which working men have obtained in so many branches of business their demand for higher wages and shorter hours of work. They did not ask help from Parliament to found those unions or to carry them on. They acted more sensibly—they did the work themselves. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) Well, cannot you do the same with the great majority at least of those wants which are reasonably and properly being put forward? Artisans, we are told, require better houses, and foolish and fantastic schemes are afloat for some State machinery which is to empty the towns into the country. Well, are there no such things as land companies and building companies? And is there any reason why in every town artisans should not be able to build and buy their own houses, paying for them gradually as in many thousand cases they have done already? But, it is asked, why should not the State undertake this work? I answer that State agency is not wanted to give you a house or anything else at the fair market price, and if the proposal is to give it for less than a fair price, for less than it costs, then you are opening a door which will let in more than you think for. (Hear, hear.) If houses are to be supplied on those terms, why not clothes, why not meat, why not bread? And so you come to what is simply universal and undisguised pauperism (Cheers.) Again, there are great outcries about the adulteration of articles of food. By all means punish adulterators if you can catch them, and I should agree that as the law stands they get off too easily; but surely for that abuse—and it is a very great one—the best and simplest remedy is the co-operative store, which you can set up for yourselves without asking help or fearing hindrance from any man. (Applause.) I don't tell you in so many words that the State should take on itself no functions except those which it actually performs, but I do tell you that the tendency to enlarge indefinitely the scope of its duties is one to be watched with great jealousy. (Hear, hear.) There is risk of extravagance and jobbery; there is discouragement to individual enterprise; there is loss of individual self-reliance; there is discontent caused by the disappointment of unreasonable expectations; and, if time allowed, a good deal might be said as to the way in which these evils have been and are felt in other countries in which Government interference is carried further than here. (Applause.)

FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND THE STATE OF IRELAND.

Well, gentlemen, you will be glad to hear that I am getting to the end of a long story. (Laughter, and cries of "Go on.") I need not detain you by discussing the state of our foreign relations, because at this moment there is no foreign question that is particularly urgent. The warmest friends of the Ministry will not claim for them that either the Black Sea negotiations or the settlement with the United States have been diplomatic victories. (Hear, hear.) And, on the other hand, it is fair to tell you that I do not see any reasonable ground for apprehending that we are likely to be involved in foreign complications. No man can predict the future, and no doubt it seems probable enough that a struggle for military supremacy on the Continent will not be ended by the war of last year; but we were neutrals in the European wars of 1860, of 1866, and of 1870, and with ordinary prudence and common sense, I do not say merely on the part of your officials, but on the part of the nation, with which the ultimate decision of peace or war must rest, there is no reason why we should not continue to hold a neutral position when the next great fight comes off. (Loud applause.) This only I will add,—that we must be consistent and not expect impossibilities. Moral influence is very well in its way, but between two combatants it does not go far. If we hold it our duty, as I do for one, to keep this country out of the risks and miseries of an unnecessary war, we must not complain that we do not dictate the conditions of peace. The least satisfactory part of our national position is, to my mind, the state of Ireland. We have exhausted the list of what, rightly or wrongly, have been considered remedial measures. The Church is disestablished and disendowed; the land has been practically handed over to the peasantry. No further sacrifice of the kind remains to be made. And what are your thanks? Why, the disaffected party tell you that but for the Fenian movement the Church would still have been on its legs, and but for the shooting of landlords and agents the demands of the peasantry would never have been listened to. And don't let us deceive ourselves, gentlemen; when they say that they are not far from the truth. If Ireland had remained quiet, you would have heard nothing of a Church Act or a Land Act. (Cheers.) Well, is that state of things a discouragement to future agitation? You are now face to face with two claims which you must resist—one the claim of the Ultramontane party to control all education; the other the demand for what is called "Home Rule," which, as every child can see, practically means Irish independence. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) Nobody supposes that an Irish Parliament would confine itself for a single Session to local affairs, or that anything short of the Constitution of 1782 would satisfy those who have raised the cry. (Hear.) I do not argue that point, because happily it is not one on which there will be two opinions in England. (Cheers.) But I do think that the other question to which I refer—that of education—will require to be closely watched. There are a good many politicians who believe in the theory of governing Ireland through the Catholic clergy, and I think some leanings in that direction may be observed in very high quarters. Now that is a system to which there are two objections; one, that the English nation (which, after all, has a voice in the matter) will not endure it; the other, that even if it could be acted upon, the Catholic clergy do not by any means possess the power which is commonly ascribed to them. Their strength has lain in following the popular feeling which they seem to lead, and if that feeling points in the direction of repeal they will be Repealers to a man. (Cheers.) I have no great scheme to propose, nor do I believe in any remedy of that sort. (Hear, hear.) I agree with Lord Hartington that there is nothing to be done except to show patience and firmness, and I hope that when we come to learn what is intended, we may find the policy of Ministers such as we are able honestly to support. Well, gentlemen, I think I need detain you no longer, I thank you for the patience with which you have listened to rather a dry discourse. (Cheers.) Let us keep together as a political connexion: let us work and wait; let there be no quarrels among ourselves; let there be no apathy on the one hand and no precipitation on the other; (cheers), and, depend upon it, whatever benches we sit upon we shall not have been without influence on the future history of this country, nor shall we fail to enjoy those opportunities of doing public service which constitute the chief inducement to any honest and rational man to engage in the labours and anxieties of political life. (Loud applause.)

Mr. E. Lawrence, in proposing a vote of thanks to Lord Derby, excited much enthusiasm by alluding to the noble lord as the future leader of the Conservative party.

Lord Derby acknowledged this vote of thanks, and said that, although he did not contemplate assuming such a position, he should always be true to those principles and to those political connexions with which he had been associated during the many years of public life.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—No breakfast table is complete without this delicious beverage.—The "Globe" says in "Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoas, and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium

THE CONFESSIONAL IN AUSTRIA.

(FROM THE "TIMES'" AUSTRIAN CORRESPONDENT.)

VIENNA, Dec. 31.

On Christmas Day the *Linzer Tagespost* published a letter, signed "Maria Dunzinger," which has excited considerable sensation, and promises to become the subject of a *cause célèbre* of far-reaching effect. The letter is as follows:—

"My daughter Anna, 29 years old, was up to last autumn a modest, cheerful girl, a skillful dressmaker, who earned enough to maintain herself and her old mother decently. Last autumn she was induced by some female devotees to go to confession to Father Gabriel, of the order of the Carmelite Brethren. Having done so several times, she told me that Father Gabriel had ordered her to come to him at 6 in the evening for a general confession, which I forbade her to do, remarking that 6 o'clock in the evening was not the time to meet Father Gabriel.

"In one of the confessions, which now rapidly followed each other, my daughter told Father Gabriel of my objection, on which he advised her not to tell me anything more—in general, not to speak to me or confide to me anything, as I was a person who had no religion, asking her, in conclusion, once more to come to a general confession.

"Without my knowledge the unfortunate child was induced to go several times to Father Gabriel, in the plea of a general confession. Decency does not permit me to say what he did there with my daughter, or to repeat the speeches which he addressed to her.

"After these so-called general confessions, a startling change occurred in my daughter. She became reserved, spoke for whole days not a word, or was cross and rude to me, and cried by the hour. At last weakness of the mind showed itself. The poor girl could scarcely find her way about the town, did her work wrongly, and has now become quite demented. Day and night she cries and moans, being seized by the monomania that she has no soul. Day and night she calls in her folly to God and the Holy Virgin to do a wonder and to infuse a new soul into her; she then turns to me and says, 'If I had not obeyed your injunction, and gone more often to Father Gabriel, he would have infused a new soul into me, and I should be now a saint,' &c.

"With all this the once blooming girl has become quite a skeleton. In her clear moments she becomes aware of her very sad position, she sees that she being unable to work, we are condemned to starvation, and then she regrets that she did not go at once to the Bishop to accuse Father Gabriel.

"As a warning to others I make this case public. We two, my daughter and I, we are lost, as according to the opinion of the doctors there is no hope for her, and as I, a poor old widow, deprived of my sole support by an infamy without parallel, do not know what to begin in order to save myself and her from starvation.

"Linz, Dec. 25, 1871." "Maria Dunzinger.

The girl has been taken to the lunatic asylum, and the editor of the *Linzer Tagespost* adds that he has had no end of cases—abuses of the confessional—sent to him for publication, which have occurred, above all, in the monastery of the Carmelites, which is the fashionable place for confessions in Linz, and which has had a large accession of brethren from Italy, who had to leave when the monasteries there were done away with. According to the statement of the *Linzer Tagespost*, the chief theme treated by these pious ascetics is the 7th Commandment, on which they discourse with such eloquence and minuteness, and put such questions to women that these more than once have left the confessional. But even more revolting, according to the editor, are the proceedings at such confessions in the case of young girls, and two cases of a girl of 14 and one of 16 are quoted, in which these girls came crying to their mothers and told them things which are unfit for publication. "We hear of such cases frequently," says the editor, "although only few cases become known, as most young girls have not the courage to tell their parents of such things." The day after the publication, the organ of the noted Bishop Rudiger, in whose diocese the case occurs, denounced the whole as a base calumny, insinuating that it was not the confessional which had done the mischief, but refraining to bring any proof of this statement, as this would entail a violation of the secrecy of the confessional. In the meantime steps have been taken by the Tribunal of Linz to enquire in the matter.

The case has attracted so much the more notice, as within a very short time two cases of religious fanaticism and exaltation have occurred which have already fixed attention in this direction. One is the murder of the Burgomaster of Staing, in Styria, by a fanatic, who rushed into his house and shot him down, giving as the motive of his deed that he was aiming at the destruction of religion. The other is a case of religious madness, which occurred on the 20th inst. at Obdach, likewise in Styria, where the scullery-maid of a certain Anton Vogl, Magdalene Schonbert, burnt herself alive. After she had heated the oven, and after having said her prayers, as may be concluded from the remains of a wax taper and a rosary, she crept into the oven, lay down in it, and was burnt to cinders. The inmates of the house, who came to see whether the bread was baked, found to their dismay the charred remains of the girl. She had latterly gone much to confession, and had made at the desire of the chaplain, her confessor, a general confession on the Sunday before, and from that moment fell into a state of morbid depression. Asked about the cause of it, she stated that she had death always present before her eyes. The day before she committed suicide she gave some money she had to her fellow servants, with the request to have masses said for her after death. From her talk with her acquaintances it would appear that she had been taking the words of the chaplain literally, and had thought that after the general confession she had become so pure that she might go straight to Heaven, and she told them of the cook of a priest who had burnt herself in the oven, and whose soul had risen in the guise of a white dove to Heaven.

Of course at a time of religious agitation like that going on here since the Concordat has been done away with such cases of weak-minded people being driven to fanaticism will occur; nor has the State any power to prevent this. If people think it right to go to confession the State cannot well interfere. If, in spite of such disclosures as that made by Maria Dunzinger, mothers will let their daughters and husbands will let their wives go to such dangerous religious practices as the general confession appears to be, they have to blame themselves. Even with the inquiry now to be instituted, it will be difficult indeed to bring home any guilt, if there be such. The chief witness is insane, and, were she not, may be supposed to be so much under the influence of her confessor that it could scarcely be expected that she would come forward as a witness. The matter being so delicate, it is not more likely either that others should come forward to figure even in the interest of truth and morality in a case of this kind. The very religious feeling which made them an easy prey to immoral priests would keep them back from damaging the cause of the Church for one or another unworthy servant of it.

Even the inquiry into the case of the imprisoned nuns of the Convent of Cracow, which made so much noise some years ago, led to nothing except to a Ministerial order enjoining a better *surveillance* of the monasteries and nunneries. It may be indeed asserted that the rule by which women are prohibited to enter monasteries may be more strictly enforced, but where there is a will for practising such general confessional the way for it and a convenient spot will likewise be found.

Education, and nothing but education, is the cure against it. Let the Legislature take to heart the words of the Speech from the Throne, which places the subject of popular education in the first line, and grapple with the subject not in a hostile spirit to the Church, but in order to regain that control over it which has been lost during the period that the Concordat was in vigour. Much that seems startling in the religious not less than the political movement here is owing to the circumstance that the whole youth has been educated under this system. Thus, contrary to all rules existing elsewhere, here it is not old age which is most given to bigotry but youth. The humane, benevolent parish priest, the mediator in all quarrels, has been gradually disappearing, and his place is taken by young zealots in whom skillfully fostered religious fanaticism has killed all human feelings, except here and there the worst, and it is more or less entirely under the care of these that in the country the present generation has been educated. The change is pointed to as a hopeful reaction from the indifference which formerly, it must be admitted, formed a very prominent feature in the Catholic population of Austria, but one might almost think that such a "revival" was rather worse than the old easy-going indifference.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH,

OF JANUARY 13.

JUSTICE TO IRELAND.

Motto for a Bottle of Potheen.—"Oireland! with all thy faults I love thy still."

THE BEST TONIC.

The doctors disapprove of alcohol, but they are as alive as ever to the cheering effect of "good spirits" on their patients.

PARALLELS FOR THE PEOPLE.

A bright idea is that of establishing "Public-houses without drink." Would it not be improved upon by the institution of restaurants without meat?

MATHEMATICAL INTELLIGENCE.

It would puzzle a Senior Wrangler to find out how to square a circle. Yet Tomkins Junior says that, though he is only twelve years old, he will back himself on any given morning to get round a square.

MORE OFFICIAL CENSORSHIP OF PANTOMIME.

Policeman—"I wouldn't have minded a quiet performance; but to begin insultin' the laws under my wery eyes!—(Waxing wroth)—Move on! or blow'd if I don't run yer in!"

IN VINO MEMORIA!

Major Portsoken (a pretty constant guest)—"I say, Buchanan, this isn't—(another sip)—the same champagne——!"

Scotch Butler—"Na, that's a' dune! There was thruity dizzen; and ye've had yere share o't, Major!!"

A STRAIGHTFORWARD VIEW.

High Church Curate—"And what do you think, Mr. Simpson, about clergymen's turning to the east?

Literal Churchwarden—"Well, sir, my opinion is, that if the clergyman is good-lookin' he don't want to turn his back to the congregation!"

JUST A HINT.

Is there not a bit of Sydney Smith's, wherein that divine, describing a Scottish rising against English tyranny, says that Sawney betook himself to the heather, and, having scratched himself with one hand, and cast up an account with the other, suddenly waxed furious, and drew his sword? We hope that certain Transatlantic friends of ours will not bring in so tremendous a bill against us, as to make it cheaper for us to fight than to pay. For we love them very much, but we are obliged to be awfully economical in these Gladstonian days.

VIVIFYING TREATMENT OF A PARTNER.

(*A Tragedy of the last Harrogate Season.*)

Young Lady (to partner, instantly on their taking their places)—"Now —— I've been to Fountains Abbey, and to Bolton, and I've seen the Brimham Rocks, and the Dropping Well, and the view from the Observatory, and we had a morning in York Minster, and we have been here a fortnight, and we are going to stay another, and Papa takes the Chalybeate waters, and I am very glad the cavalry are coming. *Now* you may begin conversation."

[Utter collapse of Partner.

FAIR PLAY FOR LOOSHAI.

There is one thing worth note in the manners (or want of manners) of our present enemies the Looshai folk. The *Standard* says that they delight "in transposition of the component parts of the names of places and chiefs. Thus, Sook-pi-Lal is often coverted into Lal-pi-Sook. A similar practice frequently prevails in British India; the lower class of natives constantly substituting Nucklow for Lucknow." Call these people savages! Why, they are as witty as most members of the Stock Exchange. What higher flight can the latter generally attain than the feat of calling "Robinson and Thomson" "Tobinson and Romson," or saying that Jones lives at "Wampton Hick?" We hope that these Orientals will be treated with as much consideration as may be. They are none so uncivilised, as times go. Perhaps they like burlesques.

PROBABLE INTELLIGENCE.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, being thoroughly convinced of the injustice of the income-tax, is maturing a measure for its total abolition. To prove that he is perfectly sincere in the task he undertakes, he has resolved to throw up office if the tax again be voted.

In the fear lest His Holiness be forced to quit the Vatican, Mr. Whalley, M.P., has written, very generously, to offer his own residence as an asylum for the Pope, while exiled from his kingdom.

It is proposed, at the conclusion of the Tichborne trial, to treat the Judge and Jury to a trip upon the Continent, in order to prevent them becoming monomaniacs, through having their minds occupied so long with one subject.

Mr. Gladstone has received one hundred and twelve letters, from Peterborough, Hanwell, Colney Hatch, and other places, asking for a confirmation of the rumour that his great-great-grandmother embraced the Jewish faith.

THE SICK MAN IN THE VATICAN.

"It is stated that Victor Emmanuel sent General Pralormo to the Vatican on New Year's Day to wish the Pope the compliments of the season on behalf of His Majesty. On arriving there, he was informed by Cardinal Antonelli that the Holy Father was indisposed, and could not, therefore, receive him personally. The Cardinal undertook to deliver the compliments of the King, and the General left. A few hours after, the Pope was completely recovered, and held his usual receptions."

The faithful should congratulate the Pope upon his rapid, almost miraculous, recovery. From the moment the wicked King's emissary was out of the precincts of the Vatican, the symptoms became more favourable, and the Court physicians were released from their attendance. We notice only to dismiss it with scorn, an impression which appears to exist that the Holy Father was "indisposed," in the primary sense of the word as worldly sovereigns have been before now; for it is not for an instant to be supposed that a Cardinal would put forth, and a Pope sanction, any excuse which was not in accordance with the strictest truth.

COME ABOARD, SIR!

"Come aboard, sir!" to the Captain
Says John Bright, A. B.,
As he touches his tarpaulin,
Smart and sailorly.
And the watch look pleased as Punches,
Officers and men,
For A.B.'s like John are always
Welcome back again!

Over deck, and spars, and rigging
John he slues his eye;
Gives a seaman's squint to leeward,
Scanning sea and sky;
At the binnacle he glances,
Notes the course she steers;
Nought on board or in the offing,
Scapes his eyes and ears.

For the ship has seen hard weather,
And some people say;
Captain Gladstone ain't the man he
Was the other day:
And if you believe the croakers,
Officers and crew,
Don't pull with a will together,
As they used to do.

Certain 'tis, since John Bright left her,
His sick leave to take,
The old craft, in last year's cruising,
Had an ugly shake.
Made poor day's-works, too much lee-way;
Badly fouled her screw:
Scraped her copper, if she didn't
Start a plate or two.

Certain 'tis, with crew and captain
Officers also,
Things don't go on quite as pleasant
As they used to go.
There's been some high-handed doings,
Some quite the reverse;
Some's took sick and some's took sulky;
Some took soft, or worse.

There's sea lawyers—donkey-engines
Can't their slack haul in;
You may stop their grog, you'll never
Stop the yarns they spin:
There's your discontented beggars,
Nothing e'er can please;
There's your pennywise 'uns, nibbling
At the dips and cheese.

There's your mutineers, for mischief
Ripe 'gainst flag and Crown;
Never pleased unless they're turning
'Tween-decks upside down.
There's your Queen's bad bargains, shirking
Work, whoever strain:
Trimmers Cox's traverse working—
"There and back again."

Green-hands, as can't fudge a reckoning,
Of a watch in charge;
Looking after the *Britannia*,
And can't steer a barge!
For the Captain has his fancies—
When he's picked a man
For a job, whoe'er can't do it,
He's the chap as *can*.

Anyway the ship's the better
By a good A.B.,
Now John Bright is all a-taunto,
And come back to sea.
Be't to talk to the blue-jackets
Like a 'cute old salt;
Con the ship, or call the soundings,
Hide or slang a fault—

On the yardarm, big guns blowing,
Weather ear-ring take;
With bright yarns, to keep the watches
Spry and wide-awake;
So as to give cyclones the go-by,
Safest course to steer;
Canvas when to spread, when shorten,
With a lee-shore near—

No A.B. in the *Britannia*
Better knows than John:
Which let's hope that Captain G. will
Take his advice thereon.
Well we know that now John's buckled
To his work again,
'Twill for officers be better,
And for ship and men

NOTICES.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!
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KEROSENE, PETROLEUM, & PARAFFIN.
WRIGHT AND BUTLER,
EXPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS.
AMERICAN BURNERS AND FIXINGS.
PHOTOGRAPHS UPON APPLICATION.
Everything appertaining to this Trade.
Orders must be sent through an English House or accompanied. by 60 days' draft.
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DOOR AND WINDOW HEADS.
AN UNRIVALLED SUCCESS.
CHEAP, ELEGANT, EVERLASTING.
The attention of ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS is called to these BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, which, being of IRON, are superseding the use of Wood and Stone.
A variety of Patterns has been prepared, and a Stock of elaborate Castings kept ready for immediate shipment.
Full particulars or Designs may be obtained on application.
NEWTON, CHAMBERS & CO.,
THORNCLIFFE IRONWORKS, NEAR SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

OVER 3,500,000 IN OPERATION.
THE "NEEDLE" LUBRICATOR
(Lieuvain's Patent), Price One Shilling each,
Supersedes all others in efficiency and economy.
Saves 90 per cent. in oil.
Sole Licensees,
CLARKE AND DUNHAM,
COLONIAL ENGINEERS.
Millstone and Modern Flour Mill Machinery Factory
48, Mark Lane, London.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO SHIPPERS.

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON
IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTUAL PRESERVERS OF HEALTH
ever offered to the public. By its action in absorbing all impure gases in the stomach and bowels, it affords speedy relief in all cases of
ACIDITY, BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE BREATH, &c.,
and is invaluable in cases of, and is the best known preventative to, Yellow and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended by all the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in Bottles by
J. L. BRAGG 2, Wigmore St., Cavendish Sq., London
Agents for Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

SEVENTY YEARS OF SUCCESS
Have proved beyond question that
ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL
Possesses extraordinary properties for promoting the Growth, and improving and Beautifying the Human Hair.
Price 3s. 6d. and 7s. Family bottles (equal to 4 small), 10s. 6d., and double that size, 21s.
ROWLANDS' KALYDOR
Exerts the most soothing, cooling, and purifying action on the Skin, eradicates Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Discolouration, and other Cutaneous Visitations, and renders
THE SKIN SOFT, CLEAR AND BLOOMING.
Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle.
ROWLANDS' ODONTO,
Or Pearl Dentifrice, compounded of Oriental Ingredients, is of inestimable value in Improving and Beautifying the Teeth, Strengthening the Gums, and in rendering the Breath Pure and Fragrant. Price 2s. 9d. per box.
Sold by all Chemists and Bazaar Dealers.
☞ Ask for "ROWLANDS'" articles, and beware of spurious imitations under the same or similar names.

J. W. BENSON,
Watch and Clock Maker to H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES.
PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, DUBLIN, & PARIS.
Steam Factory for Clocks and Watches,
LUDGATE HILL & OLD BOND St., LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1749.
Merchants, Shippers, & Wholesale Buyers,
ARE specially invited to obtain from the Manufactory the ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of WATCHES, CLOCKS, CHAINS, JEWELLERY, &c., before sending their Orders elsewhere, as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock in the world.
Orders can be sent direct to the Manufactory (Ludgate Hill) or through Merchants or Shippers in England.
WATCHES—To suit all climates, all countries, all tastes, and the occupations of every one, 200,000 have already been sold, and are in all parts of the world, at prices from 2 to 200 Guineas.
WATCHES—Chronometers, Chronographs, Keyless, Repeaters, Levers, Horizontals, for Ladies and Gentlemen.
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SILVER AND ELECTRO PLATE—For Presentation, Racing, Dinners à la Russe, or Tea Tables, &c., &c.
Watches sent safe by Post to all parts of the world.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND .... £ 800,000
LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed at two per cent. on daily balances.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST at three per cent. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.
INTEREST at four per cent., subject to six months' notice of WITHDRAWAL.
LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.
All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."
HENRI DUVAL, Acting Manager.
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 31st January 1872.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
Head Office.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
London Bankers—THE CITY BANK.
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BOMBAY	RANGOON	HONGKONG
CALCUTTA	SINGAPORE	SHANGHAI
AKYAB	BATAVIA	HANKOW.

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GRANTS DRAFTS on its HEAD OFFICE and LONDON BANKERS, as well as on the other AGENCIES and BRANCHES;
NEGOTIATES, and RECEIVES for COLLECTION, BILLS of EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES in the Bank's own Drafts, without charge for Commission; and conducts all kinds of General Banking Business.
INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. one lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS OF MONEY
Are received at Call and for Fixed Periods, on terms which may be learned on application.
All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to The Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent in Bombay.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—received per Steamer PERSIA—
FRESH SPANISH FIGS, of superior quality, in Boxes varying in weight from 7 to 28 pounds.
Price per Pound, 5 Annas.
Apply to the Godown-keeper of the Undersigned,
ARDASEER CURSETJEE DADY & Co.
1, Military Square, Fort, 30th January 1872.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
RED PRINTING INK
AND
PRINTERS' VARNISH.
ALSO,
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.
Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

MILITARY MEN AT CIVIL RATES.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Head Office—19 & 20, CORNHILL, LONDON.
CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED £2,500,000
AMOUNT PAID UP £250,000
THE INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED £850,000
THE LIFE TRUST FUND EXCEEDS £226,000
INDIAN BRANCH—CALCUTTA.
Directors of the Indian Branch.
A. Thorndike, Esq., (Messrs. Atkinson, Tilton & Co.) Merchant.
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G. M. Blacker, Esq., Merchant.
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C. Sanderson, Esq., (Messrs. Berners, Sanderson and Upton) Solicitor and Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta.
Manager in India.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Esq.
Medical Referee.
Dr. SYDNEY SMITH, Nesbit Lane, Byculla.
Attendance from 9 till 11 a.m.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.
1. The rates of premium are lower than those of other Offices.
2. Premia are received in Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly Instalments.
3. Claims are paid ONE MONTH after satisfactory proof of death.
4. Lives assured at Indian rates (not being seafaring persons, are permitted to reside in any part of the world in time of peace.
5. The office is a comparatively young one (first Policy issued in 1862), and is therefore free from old Liabilities.
6. It possesses a very large Capital, the whole of which is fully subscribed.
7. Its investments are all of a first-class character, and in proportion to liabilities are estimated to exceed those of any other Assurance Company established in India.
8. Military men doing ordinary duty with their Regiments, in time of peace as well as those in Civil employ, are accepted at Civil rates.
9. The expenses of management are guaranteed by the Deed of Settlement not to exceed 10 per cent. of the Premium Income.
10. The London Direction consists of first-class City Merchants, who look after the business themselves, who are all Shareholders in the Company, and nearly all of whom have been on the Board from the commencement.
11. The large Bonus declared to Policyholders at the declaration of Profits up to December 1867.
12. The first-class position which the office holds at home, as shown by the price of its Shares on the London Stock Exchange.
13. The Commercial Union Office is entirely free from Amalgamations.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.
The English rate takes effect from the date of departure for Europe from Alexandria to Port Said, and the Indian rate from the date of arrival at either of those places outward bound.
Entrance Fee or other payment is required of the Assured beyond the Premium.
The following Agents have been appointed in connexion with the Life Department:—

Agra	Uncovenanted Service Bank.
Allahabad	C. J. Cooke, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Akyab	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Bankipore	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Behar Districts	J. Almeida, Esq.
Benares	H. T. Balfour, Esq., Bank of Bengal
Bangalore	N. R. Bain, Esq.
Bimlipatam	Messrs. Minchin & Co.
Bombay	Messrs. Geo. W. Wheatley & Co.
Cawnpore	W. Neill, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	Bank of Upper India.
Ditto	T. Lucas and Co.
Chittagong	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Chumparun	James Begg, Esq.
Chumparun Districts	E. C. Lamb, Esq.
Cochin	Pearce, Leslie and Co.
Coconada	Abell, Will & Co.
Colombo	Fowlie, Richmond & Co.
Dalhousie	Walter Adlard, Esq.
Delhi	Delhi and London Bank.
Ditto	H. B. Sterndale, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Dinapore	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Dacca	N. P. Pogose, Esq.
Dhurmsala	A. J. Wheatley, Esq.
Etawah	Messrs. Cohen, Feilman & Co.
Jhansie	Bazonjee Furdoonjee, Esq.
Jubbulpore	The Jubbulpore Trading Company.
Kandy	H. Thomson, Esq.
Kurseong	C. Graham, Esq.
Lahore	Hector Gunn, Esq., Agra Bank.
Ditto	J. D. Watters, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Lucknow	W. Dickson, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	Delhi and London Bank.
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Moulmein	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
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Meerut	Greetham and White.
Mirzapore	T. Lucas and Co.
Monghyr	Thomas & Co.
Murree	W. Baker, Esq.
Mussoorie	Delhi and London Bank.
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Ootacamund	L. F. Chapman, Esq.
Patna	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Ditto	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Peshawur	W. Baker, Esq.
Purneah	P. H. D. de Dombal, Esq.
Rangoon	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Ranchi	C. W. Hawes, Esq.
Rawul Pindee	W. Baker, Esq.
Rohilkund Districts	H. Costley, Esq.
Sylhet	E. G. Foley, Esq.
Saugor	J. A. Withall, Esq.
Simla	Simla Bank Corporation.
Ditto	United Bank of India.
Tirhoot	E. Dalgleish, Esq.
Umballa	Simla Bank Corporation.
Ditto	United Bank of India.
Ditto	Greetham and White.

Copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet of the Company, together with Forms of Proposal and all further informations may be obtained on application to
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30th September 1871. Agents at Bombay.

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CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
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The Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.
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FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.
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Chairman.
BERNARD HALL, Esq
Deputy Chairman.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.
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Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices.
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PHYSICIAN IN BOMBAY—J. MACKENZIE, F.R.C.S.
Careful selection of lives, and consequent large Bonuses, are secured, which the following figures show:—
New Business, First Quinquennium..........£ 718,385
Ditto Second ditto ....£1,[illegible]2,466
Policies are issued under the LIFE BRANCH of this Company in Bombay on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ, with special advantages, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED £1,800,000 STERLING.
The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.
FIRE BRANCH.
Fire Premiums for 1859 ....£228,314 7s. 3d.
Do. 1869 ....£485,180 5s. 8d.
POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.
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Life Premiums for 1859 ....£ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do. 1869 ....£213,420 14s. 8d.
The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

Age next Birthday.	For the whole term of Life.		For a limited number of Years.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st June 1871.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.
An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of
THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,532 per annum.
MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.
LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.
Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.
PROFITS divided every five years.
The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.
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Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.
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CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
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William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.
Secretary.
STEPHEN HENRY EMMENS, Esq.
The Security of Policyholders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII., empowering this Institution.
The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policyholders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.
No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables: and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.
RETIRING PROVISIONS.
Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.
ASSURANCE BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.
Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.
FREE POLICIES.
Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly as desired.
Parsees and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
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Bombay.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
ALL WARRANTED OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pongons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
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Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
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Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
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Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
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Bologna Sausages.
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Printed and Published for the Proprietor by JAMES FAICHNEY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—London: Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers. Rue de Rivoli.—Calcutta: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co.—Madras: Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.